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AN ANGLO-SAXON PRIMER

SWEET

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HENRY FROWDE



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AN

ANGLO-SAXON PRIMER

WITH

GRAMMAR, NOTES, AND GLOSSARY

BY

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PREFACE TO FIRST EDITION.

THE want of an introduction to the study of Old-English has long been felt. Vernon's *Anglo-Saxon Guide* was an admirable book for its time, but has long been completely antiquated. I was therefore obliged to make my *Anglo-Saxon Reader* a somewhat unsatisfactory compromise between an elementary primer and a manual for advanced students, but I always looked forward to producing a strictly elementary book like the present one, which would enable me to give the larger one a more scientific character, and would at the same time serve as an introduction to it. Meanwhile, however, Professor Earle has brought out his *Book for the beginner in Anglo-Saxon*. But this work is quite unsuited to serve as an introduction to my Reader, and will be found to differ so totally in plan and execution from the present one as to preclude all idea of rivalry on my part. We work on lines which instead of clashing can only diverge more and more.

My main principle has been to make the book the easiest possible introduction to the study of Old-English.

Poetry has been excluded, and a selection made from the easiest prose pieces I could find. Old-English original prose is unfortunately limited in extent, and the most suitable pieces (such as the voyages of Ohthere and Wulfstan) are already given in the Reader; these I could not give over

again. But I hope the short extracts from the Chronicle and the Martyrdom of King Edmund will be found not wanting in interest. For the rest of the selections I have had to fall back on scriptural extracts, which have the great advantages of simplicity and familiarity of subject. The Gospel extracts have been transferred here from the Reader, where they will be omitted in the next edition. The sentences which head the selections have been gathered mainly from the Gospels, Ælfric's Homilies, and the Chronicle. They are all of the simplest possible character, only those having been taken which would bear isolation from their context. They are intended to serve both as an introduction and as a supplement to the longer pieces. They are grouped roughly into paragraphs, according to the grammatical forms they illustrate. Thus the first paragraph consists mainly of examples of the nominative singular of nouns and adjectives, the second of accusative singulars, and so on.

The spelling has been made rigorously uniform throughout on an early West-Saxon basis. Injurious as normalizing is to the advanced student, it is an absolute necessity for the beginner, who wants to have the definite results of scholarship laid before him, not the confused and fluctuating spellings which he cannot yet interpret intelligently. Even for purely scientific purposes we require a standard of comparison and classification, as in the arrangement of words in a dictionary, where we have to decide, for instance, whether to put the original of *hear* under *ē*, *īe*, *ī* or *ȳ*. The spelling I here adopt is, in fact, the one I should recommend for dictionary purposes. From early West-Saxon it is an easy step both to late W.S. and to the Mercian forms from which Modern English is derived. That I give Ælfric in a spelling slightly earlier than his date is no more unreason-

able than it is for a classical scholar to print Ausonius (who doubtless spoke Latin with an almost Italian pronunciation) in the same spelling as Virgil.

It is impossible to go into details, but in doubtful or optional cases I have preferred those forms which seemed most instructive to the student. Thus I have preferred keeping up the distinction between the indic. *bundon* and the subj. *bunden*, although the latter is often levelled under the former even in early MS. In the accentuation I have for the present retained the conventional quantities, which are really 'prehistoric' quantities, as I have shown elsewhere (Phil. Soc. Proc. 1880, 1881). It is no use trying to disguise the fact that Old English philology (owing mainly to its neglect in its native land) is still in an unsettled state.

In the Grammar I have cut down the phonology to the narrowest limits, giving only what is necessary to enable the beginner to trace the connection of forms within the language itself. Derivation and syntax have been treated with the same fulness as the inflections. In my opinion, to give inflections without explaining their use is as absurd as it would be to teach the names of the different parts of a machine without explaining their use, and derivation is as much a fundamental element of a language as inflection. The grammar has been based throughout on the texts, from which all words and sentences given as examples have, as far as possible, been taken. This I consider absolutely essential in an elementary book. What is the use of a grammar which gives a number of forms and rules which the learner has no occasion to apply practically. in his reading? Simply to cut down an ordinary grammar and prefix it to a selection of elementary texts, without any attempt to adapt them to one another, is a most unjustifiable proceeding.

In the Glossary cognate and root words are given only when they occur in the texts, or else are easily recognizable by the ordinary English reader.

All reference to cognate languages has been avoided. Of course, if the beginner knows German, the labour of learning Old English will be lightened for him by one half, but he does not require to have the analogies pointed out to him. The same applies to the relation between Old and Modern English. To trace the history of the sounds would be quite out of place in this book, and postulates a knowledge of the intermediate stages which the beginner cannot have.

The Notes consist chiefly of references to the Grammar, and are intended mainly for those who study without a teacher. As a general rule, no such references are given where the passage itself is quoted in the Grammar.

On the whole I do not think the book could be made much easier without defeating its object. Thus, instead of simply referring the student from *stent* to *standan*, and thence to the Grammar, I might have saved him all this trouble by putting '*stent*, 3 sg. pres. of *standan*, stand,' but the result would be in many cases that he would not look at the Grammar at all—surely a most undesirable result.

Although I have given everything that I believe to be *necessary*, every teacher may, of course, at his own discretion add such further illustrations, linguistic, historical, antiquarian, or otherwise, as he thinks likely to instruct or interest his pupils.

My thanks are due to Professor Skeat, not only for constant advice and encouragement in planning and carrying out this work, but also for help in correcting the proofs.

In conclusion I may be allowed to express a hope that this little book may prove useful not only to young beginners, but also to some of our Professors of and Ex-

aminers in the English language, most of whom are now beginning to see the importance of a sound elementary knowledge of 'Anglo-Saxon'—a knowledge which I believe this book to be capable of imparting, if studied diligently, and not hurriedly cast aside for a more ambitious one.

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HEATH STREET, HAMPSTEAD,

March 31, 1882.

PREFACE TO THIRD EDITION.

IN the present edition I have put this book into what must be (for some time at least) its permanent form, making such additions and alterations as seemed necessary.

If I had any opportunity of teaching the language, I should no doubt have been able to introduce many other improvements; as it is, I have had to rely mainly on the suggestions and corrections kindly sent to me by various teachers and students who have used this book, among whom my especial thanks are due to the Rev. W. F. Moulton, of Cambridge, and Mr. C. Stoffel, of Amsterdam.

HENRY SWEET.

LONDON,

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GRAMMAR.

THE oldest stage of English before the Norman Conquest is called 'Old English,' which name will be used throughout in this book, although the name 'Anglo-Saxon' is still often used.

There were several dialects of Old English. This book deals only with the *West-Saxon* dialect in its earliest form.

SOUNDS.

VOWELS.

The vowel-letters in Old English had nearly the same values as in Latin. Long vowels were occasionally marked by (ˉ), short vowels being left unmarked. In this book long vowels are marked by (ˉ). The following are the elementary vowels and diphthongs, with examples, and key-words from English, French (F.), and German (G.) :—

· ǣ	a	as in	mann (G.)	nama (<i>name</i>).
· ȝ	ā	„	father	stān (<i>stone</i>).
· ȝ	æ	„	man	glæd (<i>glad</i>).
· ȝ	ǣ	„		dæd (<i>deed</i>) ¹ .
· ȝ	e	„	été (F.)	ic ete ² (<i>I eat</i>).
· ȝ	ē	„	see (G.)	hē (<i>he</i>).
· ȝ	ē	„	men	menn (<i>men</i>).

¹ Where no key-word is given for a long vowel, it must be pronounced exactly like the corresponding short one, only lengthened.

² Both vowels.

i	as in	fini (F.)	cwic (<i>alive</i>).
ī	„	sieh (G.)	wīn (<i>wine</i>).
ie	„	fin	ieldran (<i>ancestors</i>).
īe	„		hīeran (<i>hear</i>).
o	„	beaſ (F.)	god (<i>god</i>).
ō	„	so (G.)	gōd (<i>good</i>).
u	„	sou (F.)	sunu (<i>son</i>).
ū	„	gut (G.)	nū (<i>now</i>).
y	„	vécū (F.)	synn (<i>sin</i>).
ȳ	„	grūn (G.)	brȳd (<i>bride</i>).
ea	=	æ + a	eall (<i>all</i>).
ēa	=	ē + a	ēast (<i>east</i>).
eo	=	e + o	weorc (<i>work</i>).
ēo	=	ē + o	dēop (<i>deep</i>).

e and ē are both written e in the MSS.

The diphthongs are pronounced with the stress on the first element.

Those who find a difficulty in learning strange vowel-sounds may adopt the following approximate pronunciation:—

a	as in	ask (short)	nama (nāhmāh).
ā	„	fāthier	stān (stahn).
æ	„	man	ˈglæd (glad).
æ	„	there	ær (air).
e, ē	„	men	etc (etty), mēnn (men).
ē	„	they	hē (hay).
i, ie	„	fin	cwic (quick), ieldran (ildrāhn).
ī, īe	„	see	wīn (ween), hīeran (heerāhn).
o	„	not	god (god).
ō	„	note	gōd (goad).
u	„	full	full (full).
ū	„	fool	nū (noo).
y	„	fin	synn (zin).
ȳ	„	see	brȳd (breed).
ea	=	ě-äh	eall (ě-ähl).
ēa	=	ai-äh	ēast (ai-ähst).

eo	=	ě-o	weorc (wě-ork).
ēo	=	ai-o	dēop (dai-op).

The pronunciation given in parentheses is the nearest that can be expressed in English letters as pronounced in Southern English.

CONSONANTS.

Double consonants must be pronounced double, or long, as in Italian. Thus *sunu* (son) must be distinguished from *sunne* (sun) in the same way as *penny* is distinguished from *penknife*. So also *in* (in) must be distinguished from *inn* (house); noting that in modern English final consonants in accented monosyllables after a short vowel are long, our *in* and *inn* both having the pronunciation of Old English *inn*, not of O. E. *in*.

c and *g* had each a *back* (guttural) and a *front* (palatal) pron., which latter is in this book written *č*, *ǵ*.

c = *k*, as in *cēne* (bold), *cnāwan* (know).

č = *kj*, a *k* formed in the *j* (English *y*) position, nearly as in the old-fashioned pron. of *sky*: *čiriče* (church), *styčče* (piece), *þęntan* (think).

g initially and in the combination *ng* was pron. as in 'get': *gōd* (good), *lang* (long); otherwise (that is, medially and finally after vowels and *l*, *r*) as in German *sagen*: *dagas* (days), *burg* (city), *hālga* (saint).

ǵ initially and in the combination *nǵ* was pronounced *gj* (corresponding to *kj*): *ǵē* (ye), *ǵeorn* (willing), *spręngan* (scatter); otherwise = *j* (as in 'you'): *dagǵ* (day), *wręgan* (accuse), *herǵian* (ravage). It is possible that *ǵ* in *ǵe-boren* (born) and other unaccented syllables was already pronounced *j*. *iǵ* = *ǵǵ*: *sęiǵan* (say), *hryǵ* (back).

f had the sound of *v* everywhere where it was possible:—*faran* (go), *of* (of), *ofer* (over); not, of course, in *oft* (often), or when doubled, as in *offrian* (offer).

h initially, as in *hē* (he), had the same sound as now. Everywhere else it had that of Scotch and German *ch* in *loch*;—*hēah* (high), *Wēalh* (Welshman), *riht* (right). *hw*, as in *hwæt* (what), *hwīl* (while), had the sound of our *wh*; and *hl*, *hn*, *hr* differed from *l*, *n*, *r* respectively precisely as *wh* differs from *w*, that is, they were these consonants devo-calized, *hl* being nearly the same as Welsh *ll*:—*hlāford* (lord), *hlūd* (loud); *hnappian* (doze), *hnutu* (nut); *hræpe* (quickly), *hrēod* (reed).

r was always a strong trill, as in Scotch :—*rāran* (to raise), *hēr* (here), *word* (word).

s had the sound of *z*:—*sēcan* (seek), *sua* (so), *wīs* (wise), *ārīsan* (rise); not, of course, in combination with hard consonants, as in *slān* (stone), *fæst* (firm), *rīcsian* (rule), or when double, as in *cyssan* (kiss).

þ had the sound of our *th* (=dh) in *then*:—*þū* (thou), *þing* (thing), *sōþ* (true), *hæþen* (heathen); except when in combination with hard consonants, where it had that of our *th* in *thin*, as in *sēþ* (seeks). Note *hæfþ* (has)=*hævdh*.

w was fully pronounced wherever written :—*writan* (write), *nīwe* (new), *sēow* (sowed *pret.*).

STRESS.

The stress or accent is marked throughout in this book, whenever it is not on the first syllable of a word, by (') preceding the letter on which the stress begins. Thus *for'giefan* is pronounced with the same stress as that of *forgive*, and *swaru* with that of *answer*.

PHONOLOGY.

VOWELS.

Different vowels are related to one another in various ways in O.E., the most important of which are *mutation* (German *umlaut*) and *gradation* (G. *ablaut*).

The following changes are *mutations*:—

a . . æ:—mann, *pl.* menn; wand (wound *prt.*), wendan (to turn).

ea (=a) . . ie (=e):—eald (old), ieldra (older); feallan (fall), fielp (falls).

ā . . ē:—blāwan (to blow), blāwþ (bloweth); hāl (sound), hēlan (heal).

u . . y:—burg (city), *pl.* byrig; trum (strong), trymman (to strengthen).

o . . y:—gold, gylden (golden); coss (a kiss), cyssan (to kiss).

e . . i:—beran (to bear), bireþ (beareth); cwepan (speak), cwide (speech).

eo (=e) . . ie (=i):—heord (herd), hierde (shepherd); ċcorfan (cut), ċierfþ (cuts).

u . . o:—curon (they chose), ġe'coren (chosen).

ū . . . ȳ:—cūþ (known), cȳpan (to make known); fūl (foul), ā·fȳlan (defile).

ō . . ē:—sōhte (sought *prt.*), sēcan (to seek); fōda (food), fēdan (to feed).

ēa . . ie:—hēawan (to hew), hīewþ (hews); tēam (progeny), tieman (teem).

ēo . . ie:—stēor (rudder), stīeran (steer); ġe'strēon (possession), ġes'trienan (gain).

Before proceeding to gradation, it will be desirable to describe the other most important vowel-relations.

a, æ, ea. In O.E. original *a* is preserved before nasals, as in *mann*, *lang*, *nama* (name), and before a single consonant followed by *a*, *u*, or *o*, as in *dagas* (days), *dagum* (to days), *faran* (go), *gafol* (profit), and in some words when *e* follows, as in *ic fare* (I go), *faren* (gone). Before *r*, *l*, *h* followed by another consonant, and before *x* it becomes *ea*, as in *heard* (hard), *eall* (all), *eald* (old), *eahlta* (eight), *weaxan* (to grow). Not in *bærst* (p. 7). In most other cases it becomes *æ*:—*dæg* (day), *dāges* (of a day), *fæst* (firm), *wær* (wary).

e before nasals always becomes *i*: compare *bindan* (to bind), pret. *band*, with *beran* (to bear), pret. *bær*.

e before *r* (generally followed by a consonant) becomes *eo*:—*eorpe* (earth), *heorte* (heart). Not in *berstan* (p. 7). Also in other cases:—*seolfor* (silver), *heofon* (heaven).

i before *r* + cons. becomes *ie*:—*bierþ* (beareth) contr. from *bireþ*, *hierde* (shepherd) from *heord* (herd), *wiersa* (worse).

e before *r*, or *l* + cons. often becomes *ie*:—*fierd* (army) from *faran*, *bielðo* (boldness) from *beald*, *ieldra* (elder) from *eald*.

By *gradation* the vowels are related as follows:—

e (i, eo) . . a (æ, ea) . . u (o):—

bindan (inf.), *band* (pret.), *bundon* (they bound). *beran* (inf.), *bær* (pret.), *boren* (past partic.). *ceorfan* (cut), *cearf* (pret.), *curfon* (they cut), *corfen* (past partic.). *bend* (bond)=mutation of *band*, *byrþen* (burden) of *bor-en*.

a (æ, ea) . . ē:—*spræc* (spoke), *spræcon* (they spoke), *spræc* (speech).

a . . ō:—*faran* (to go), *fōr* (pret.), *fōr* (journey). *gefēra* (companion) mutation of *fōr*.

i . . ā . . i:—*writan*, *wrāt*, *writon*, *gewrit* (writing, *subst.*). (*be*)*līfan* (remain), *lāf* (remains), whence by mutation *læfan* (leave).

ēo (ū) . . ēa . . u (o):—*tēosan* (choose), *tēas*, *curon*, *coren*. *cys-t* (choice). (*for*)*lēosan* (lose), *lēas* (loose), *ā-līesan* (release), *losian* (to be lost). *būgan* (bend), *þoga* (bow).

We see that the laws of gradation are most clearly shown in the conjugation of the strong verbs. But they run through the whole language, and a knowledge of the laws of gradation and mutation is the main key to O.E. etymology.

It is often necessary to supply intermediate stages in connecting two words. Thus *lētgan* (lay) cannot be directly referred to *ličgan* (lie), but only to a form **lag-*, preserved in the preterite *læg*. So also *lbandan* (to blind) can be referred only indirectly to the adjective *blind* through an intermediate **bland-*. Again, the root-vowel of *byrþen*

(burden) cannot be explained by the infinitive *beran* (bear), but only by the past participle *ġeboren*. In the same way *hryre* (fall *sō*.) must be referred, not to the infinitive *hrēosan*, but to the preterite plural *hruron*.

The vowel-changes in the preterites of verbs of the 'fall'-conjugation (1) *feallan*, *fēoll*, &c., are due not to gradation, but to other causes.

CONSONANTS.

s becomes *r* in the preterite plurals and past participles of strong verbs, as in *curon*, *ġecoren* from *ēōsan*, *wāron* pl. of *wæs* (was), and in other formations, such as *hryre* (fall) from *hrēosan*.

þ becomes *d* under the same conditions, as in *wurdon*, *ġeworden* from *weorþan* (become), *cwæþ* (quoth), pl. *cwædon*, *cwide* (speech) from *cweþan* (infin.).

r is often transposed, as in *icrnan* (run) from original **rinnan* (cp. the subst. *ryne*), *berstan* (burst) from **ōrestan*, *bærst* (burst *pret.*) from *bræst*, *hors* (horse) from **hross*.

The combinations *œ-*, *gœ-* become *ēa-*, *ġea-*, as in *ēaƿ* (chaff) from **cæf*, *steal* (shall) from **scæl*, *ġeaƿ* (gave) = **gæf* from *ġiefan* (cp. *cwæþ* from *cweþan*), *ġeat* (gate)—cp. *fæt* (vessel).

gœ- often becomes *ġēa-*, as in *ġēaƿon* (they gave), with which compare *cwædon* (they said).

ge- becomes *ġie-*, as in *ġiefan*, *ġieldan* (pay) from **gefān*, **geldan*—cp. *cweþan*, *delfan*. Not in the prefix *ġe-* and *ġē(ye)*.

When *g* comes before a consonant in inflection, it often becomes *h*, as in *hē liehþ* (he lies) from *lēogan* (mentiri).

h after a consonant is dropt when a vowel follows, the preceding vowel being lengthened, thus *Wēalh* (Welshman) has plural *Wēalas*.

INFLECTIONS.

NOUNS.

Gender. There are three genders in O.E.—masculine, neuter, and feminine. The gender is partly natural, partly

grammatical. By the natural gender names of male beings, such as *se mann* (the man), are masculine; of female beings, such as *sēo dohtor* (the daughter), are feminine; and of young creatures, such as *þæt cild* (the child), neuter. Note, however, that *þæt wīf* (woman) is neuter.

Grammatical gender is known only by the gender of the article and other words connected with the noun, and, to some extent, by its form. Thus all nouns ending in *-a*, such as *se mōna* (moon), are masculine, *sēo sunne* (sun) being feminine. Those ending in *-dōm*, *-hād*, and *-scīpe* are also masculine:—*se wīsdōm* (wisdom), *se cildhād* (childhood), *se frēondscīpe* (friendship). Those in *-nes*, *-o* (from adjectives) *-ræden*, and *-ung* are feminine:—*sēo rihtwīsnēs* (righteousness), *sēo bioldo* (boldness) from *beald*, *sēo mann-ræden* (allegiance), *sēo scolung* (shooting).

Compounds follow the gender of their last element, as in *þæt burg-geat* (city-gate), from *sēo burg* and *þæt geat*. Hence also *se wīf-mann* (woman) is masculine.

The gender of most words can be learnt only by practice, and the student should learn each noun with its proper definite article.

Strong and Weak. Weak nouns are those which form their inflections with *n*, such as *se mōna*, plural *mōnan*; *sēo sunne*, genitive sing. *þære sunnan*. All the others, such as *se dæg*, pl. *dagas*, *þæt hūs* (house), gen. sing. *þæs hūses*, are strong.

Cases. There are four cases, nominative, accusative, dative, and genitive. The acc. is the same as the nom. in all plurals, in the sing. of all neuter nouns, and of all strong masculines. Masculine and neuter nouns never differ in the plural except in the nom. and acc., and in the singular they differ only in the acc. of weak nouns, which in neuters is the same as the nom. The dative plural of nearly all nouns ends in *-um*.

STRONG MASCULINES.

(1) as-plurals.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<i>Nom.</i> ¹ stān (<i>stone</i>).	<i>Nom.</i> stān-as.
<i>Dat.</i> stān-e.	<i>Dat.</i> stān-um.
<i>Gen.</i> stān-es.	<i>Gen.</i> stān-a.

So also *dæġ* (part), *cýning* (king), *ċildhād* (childhood).

dæg (day) changes its vowel in the pl. (p. 5):—*dæg*, *dæge*, *dæges*; *dagas*, *dagum*, *daga*.

Nouns in *-e* have nom. and dat. sing. the same:—*ende*, (end), *ende*, *endes*; *endas*, *endum*, *enda*.

Nouns in *-el*, *-ol*, *-um*, *-en*, *-on*, *-er*, *-or* often contract:—*engel* (angel), *engle*, *engles*; *englas*, *englum*, *engla*. So also *nægel* (nail), *þegen* (thane), *ealdor* (prince). Others, such as *æcer* (field), do not contract.

h after a consonant is dropped in inflection (p. 7), as in *fiorh* (life), *fēore*, *fēores*. So also in *Wealh* (Welshman), plur. *Wēalas*.

There are other classes which are represented only by a few nouns each.

(2) e-plurals.

A few nouns which occur only in the plur.:—*lēode* (people), *lēodum*, *lēoda*. So also several names of nations:—*Engle* (English), *Dene* (Danes); *Seaxe* (Saxons), *Mierce* (Mercians), have gen. plur. *Seaxna*, *Miercna*.

(3) Mutation-plurals.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<i>Nom.</i> fōt (<i>foot</i>).	<i>Nom.</i> fēt.
<i>Dat.</i> fēt.	<i>Dat.</i> fōt-um.
<i>Gen.</i> fōt-es.	<i>Gen.</i> fōt-a.

So also *tōþ* (tooth). *Mann* (man), *menn*, *mannes*; *menn*, *mannum*, *manna*.

¹ Wherever the acc. is not given separately, it is the same as the nom.

(4) u-nouns.

SINGULAR.

Nom. sun-u (*son*).*Dat.* sun-a.*Gen.* sun-a.

PLURAL.

Nom. sun-a.*Dat.* sun-um.*Gen.* sun-a.So also *wudu* (wood).

(5) r-nouns (including feminines).

SINGULAR.

Nom. mōdor (*mother*).*Dat.* mēder.*Gen.* mōdor.

PLURAL.

Nom. mōdor.*Dat.* mōdr-um.*Gen.* mōdr-a.

So also *brōþor* (brother); *fæder* (father), *dohtor* (daughter), have dat. sing. *fæder*, *dehter*.

(6) nd-nouns.

Formed from the present participle of verbs.

SINGULAR.

Nom. frēond (*friend*).*Dat.* frīend.*Gen.* frēond-es.

PLURAL.

Nom. frīend.*Dat.* frēond-um.*Gen.* frēond-a.So also *fēond* (enemy).

Those in *-end* inflect thus:—*būend* (dweller), *būend*, *būendes*; *būend*, *būendum*, *būendra*. So also *Hælend* (saviour). The *-ra* is an adjectival inflection.

STRONG NEUTERS.

(1) u-plurals.

SINGULAR.

Nom. scīp (*ship*).*Dat.* scīp-e.*Gen.* scīp-es.

PLURAL.

Nom. scīp-u.*Dat.* scīp-um.*Gen.* scīp-a.

So all neuters with short final syllable, such as *gēbed* (prayer), *gēwrit* (writing), *gēat* (gate).

Fæt (vessel), *fæte*, *fætes*; *fatu*, *fatum*, *fala* (p. 5).

Rīce (kingdom), *rīce*, *rīces*; *rītu*, *rītum*, *rīca*. So also all neuters in *e*, except *heorte* and *ēare* (p. 13): *gēþēode* (language), *styctē* (piece).

Those in *-ol*, *-en*, *-or*, &c. are generally contracted:—*dēofol* (devil), *dēofols*, *dēoflu*. So also *wāpen* (weapon), *mynster* (monastery), *wundor* (wonder).

✓ (2) Unchanged plurals.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<i>Nom.</i> hūs (<i>house</i>).	<i>Nom.</i> hūs.
<i>Dat.</i> hūs-e.	<i>Dat.</i> hūs-um.
<i>Gen.</i> hūs-es.	<i>Gen.</i> hūs-a.

So all others with long final syllables (that is, containing a long vowel, or a short vowel followed by more than one consonant), such as *bearn* (child), *folc* (nation), *wīf* (woman).

Feoh (money) drops its *h* in inflection and lengthens the *eo*:—*feoh*, *fēo*, *fēos*. So also *bleoh* (colour).

• STRONG FEMININES.

(1) a-plurals.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
(a) <i>Nom.</i> gief-u (<i>gift</i>).	<i>Nom.</i> gief-a.
<i>Acc.</i> gief-e.	<i>Acc.</i> gief-a.
<i>Dat.</i> gief-e.	<i>Dat.</i> gief-um.
<i>Gen.</i> gief-e.	<i>Gen.</i> gief-ena.

• So also *lufu* (love), *scamu* (shame). *Duru* (door) has in the sing. *duru*, *duru*, *dura*, *dura*, gen. pl. *dura*. Observe that all these nouns have a short syllable before the final vowel. When it is long, the *u* is dropped, and the noun falls under (b).

	SINGULAR.		PLURAL.
(ð)	<i>Nom.</i> spræc (<i>speech</i>).	<i>Nom.</i>	spræc-a.
	<i>Acc.</i> spræc-e.	<i>Acc.</i>	spræc-a.
	<i>Dat.</i> spræc-e.	<i>Dat.</i>	spræc-um.
	<i>Gen.</i> spræc-e.	<i>Gen.</i>	spræc-a.

So also *stræt* (street), *sorg* (sorrow). Some have the acc. sing. the same as the nom., such as *dæd*, *hand*, *mihl*.

Those in *-ol*, *-er*, *-or*, &c. contract:—*sāwol* (soul), *sāwle*, *sāwla*, *sāwulum*. So also *ctaster* (city), *hlædder* (ladder).

Some in *-en* double the *n* in inflection:—*byrþen* (burden), *byrþenne*. So also those in *-ræden*, such as *hierdræden* (guardianship). Those in *-nes* also double the *s* in inflection: *gōdnes* (goodness), *gōdnesse*.

(2) Mutation-plurals.

	SINGULAR.		PLURAL.
	<i>Nom.</i> bōc (<i>book</i>).	<i>Nom.</i>	bēc.
	<i>Dat.</i> bēc.	<i>Dat.</i>	bēc-um.
	<i>Gen.</i> bēc.	<i>Gen.</i>	bēc-a.

Burg (city), *byriġ*, *burge*; *byriġ*, *burgum*, *burga*.

(3) Indeclinable.

	SINGULAR.
<i>Nom.</i>	bieldo (<i>boldness</i>).
<i>Dat.</i>	bieldo.
<i>Gen.</i>	bieldo.

So also *ieldo* (age).

For *r*-nouns, see under Masculines.

WEAK MASCULINES.

	SINGULAR.		PLURAL.
<i>Nom.</i>	nam-a (<i>name</i>).	<i>Nom.</i>	nam-an.
<i>Acc.</i>	nam-an.	<i>Acc.</i>	nam-an.
<i>Dat.</i>	nam-an.	<i>Dat.</i>	nam-um.
<i>Gen.</i>	nam-an.	<i>Gen.</i>	nam-cna.

So also all nouns in *-a*:—*ġefēra* (companion), *ġuma* (man), *ġelēafa* (belief). *Ieldran* (elders) occurs only in the plural. *Ġefēa* (joy) is contracted throughout:—*ġefēa*, *ġefēan*.

WEAK NEUTERS.

SINGULAR		PLURAL	
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>ēag-e</i> (<i>eye</i>).	<i>Nom.</i>	<i>ēag-an</i> .
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>ēag-e</i> .	<i>Acc.</i>	<i>ēag-an</i> .
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>ēag-an</i> .	<i>Dat.</i>	<i>ēag-um</i> .
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>ēag-an</i> .	<i>Gen.</i>	<i>ēag-ena</i> .

So also *ēare* 'ear.'

WEAK FEMININES.

SINGULAR		PLURAL	
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>sun-n-e</i> (<i>sun</i>).	<i>Nom.</i>	<i>sun-n-an</i> .
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>sun-n-an</i> .	<i>Acc.</i>	<i>sun-n-an</i> .
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>sun-n-an</i> .	<i>Dat.</i>	<i>sun-n-um</i> .
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>sun-n-an</i> .	<i>Gen.</i>	<i>sun-n-ena</i> .

So also *ċirċe* (church), *fæmne* (virgin), *heorte* (heart). *Lēo* (lion) has acc., &c. *lēon*.

PROPER NAMES.

Native names of persons are declined like other nouns:—*Ælfred*, gen. *Ælfredes*, dat. *Ælfrede*; *Ēad-burg* (fem.), gen. *Ēadburge*, &c.

Foreign names of persons sometimes follow the analogy of native names, thus *Crīst*, *Salomon* have gen. *Crīstes*, *Salomones*, dat. *Crīste*, *Salomone*. Sometimes they are declined as in Latin, especially those in *-us*, but often with a mixture of English endings, and the Latin endings are used

somewhat loosely, the accus. ending being often extended to the other oblique cases; thus we find nom. *Cýrus*, gen. *Cýres*, acc. *Cýrum*, dat. *Cýrum* (pæm cyninge Cýrum).

Almost the only names of countries and districts in Old English are those taken from Latin, such as *Breten* (Britain), *Cent* (Kent), *Ġermānia* (Germany), and those formed by composition, generally with *land*, such as *Engla-land* (land of the English, England), *Israhēla-þēod* (Israel). In both of these cases the first element is in the gen. pl., but ordinary compounds, such as *Scot-land*, also occur. In other cases the name of the inhabitants of a country is used for the country itself:—on *Ēast-ēnglum*=in East-anglia, lit. ‘among the East-anglians.’ So also on *Angel-cynne*=in England, lit. ‘among the English race,’ more accurately expressed by *Anglecynnes land*.

Uncompounded names of countries are sometimes undeclined. Thus we find on *Cent*, tō *Hierusalēm*.

Ġermānia, *Asia*, and other foreign names in *-a* take *-e* in the oblique cases, thus gen. *Ġermānie*.

ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives have three genders, and the same cases as nouns, though with partly different endings, together with strong and weak inflection. In the masc. and neut. sing. they have an *instrumental* case, for which in the fem. and plur., and in the weak inflection the dative is used.

STRONG ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives with a short syllable before the endings take *-u* in the fem. sing. nom. and neut. pl. nom., those with a long one drop it.

SINGULAR.

	Masc.	Neut.	Fem.
(a) <i>Nom.</i>	cwic (<i>alive</i>),	cwic,	cwic-u.
<i>Acc.</i>	cwic-ne,	cwic,	cwic-e.
<i>Dat.</i>	cwic-um,	cwic-um,	cwic-re.
<i>Gen.</i>	cwic-es,	cwic-es,	cwic-re.
<i>Instr.</i>	cwic-e,	cwic-e.	(cwicre).

PLURAL.

<i>Nom.</i>	cwic-e,	cwic-u,	cwic-e.
<i>Dat.</i>	<hr/>		
		cwic-um.	
<i>Gen.</i>		cwic-ra.	

So also *sum* (some), *fǣrlíc* (dangerous).

Those with *æ*, such as *glæd* (glad), change it to *a* in dat. *gladum*, &c.

Those in *-e*, such as *blīpe* (glad), drop it in all inflections:—*blīpne*, *blīpu*, *blīpre*.

Those in *-ig*, *-el*, *-ol*, *-en*, *-er*, *-or* often contract before inflections beginning with a vowel, as in *hālīg* (holy), *hālgas*, *hālgum*; *mitel* (great), *mitlu*, *micle*. Not, of course, before consonants:—*hāligne*, *micelne*, *micelra*.

Those in *-u*, such as *gearu* (ready), change the *u* into a *w* before vowels:—*gearwes*, *gearwe*.

Adjectives with long syllable before the endings drop the *u* of the fem. and neuter:—

	Masc.	Neut.	Fem.
(b) <i>Nom. Sing.</i>	gōd (<i>good</i>),	gōd,	gōd.
<i>Plur.</i>	gōde,	gōd,	gōde.

Fēa (few) has only the plural inflections, dat. *fēam*, gen. *fēara*.

Hēah (high) drops its second *h* in inflection and contracts:—*hēare*, nom. pl. *hēa*, dat. *hēam*, acc. sing. masc. *hēanne*.

Fela (many) is indeclinable.

WEAK ADJECTIVES.

The weak inflections of adjectives agree exactly with the noun ones:—

	SINGULAR.		
	Masc.	Neut.	Fem.
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>gōd-a,</i>	<i>gōd-e,</i>	<i>gōd-e.</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>gōd-an,</i>	<i>gōd-e,</i>	<i>gōd-an.</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>gōd-an,</i>	<i>gōd-an,</i>	<i>gōd-an.</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>gōd-an,</i>	<i>gōd-an,</i>	<i>gōd-an.</i>

	FLURAL.
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>gōd-an.</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>gōd-um.</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>gōd-ena.</i>

The vowel- and consonant-changes are as in the strong declension.

COMPARISON.

The comparative is formed by adding *-ra*, and is declined like a weak adjective:—*lēof* (dear), *lēofra* masc., *lēofre* fem., *lēofran* plur., etc.; *māre* (famous), *mārra*. The superlative is formed by adding *-ost*, and may be either weak or strong:—*lēofost* (dearest).

The following form their comparisons with mutation, with superlative in *-est* (the forms in parentheses are adverbs):—

<i>eald</i> (<i>old</i>),	<i>ieldra</i> ,	<i>ieldest.</i>
<i>lang</i> (<i>long</i>),	<i>lēngra</i>	<i>lēngest.</i>
<i>nēah</i> (<i>near</i>),	(<i>nēar</i>),	<i>nīehst.</i>

The following show different roots:—

<i>gōd</i> (<i>good</i>),	<i>beṭera</i> ,	<i>beṭst.</i>
<i>yfel</i> (<i>evil</i>),	<i>wiersa</i> ,	<i>wierrest.</i>
<i>micel</i> (<i>great</i>),	<i>māra</i> (<i>mā</i>),	<i>mæst.</i>
<i>lȳtel</i> (<i>little</i>),	<i>læssa</i> (<i>læs</i>),	<i>læst.</i>

The following are defective as well as irregular, being formed from adverbs :—

æ̃er (<i>formerly</i>),	æ̃erra (æ̃eror),	æ̃erest.
fore (<i>before</i>),	. . .	forma, fyrmest.
ūt (<i>out</i>),	ȳterra,	ȳtemest.

NUMERALS.

CARDINAL.		ORDINAL.
ān,	<i>one.</i>	forma (<i>first</i>).
twā,	<i>two.</i>	ōper.
prēo,	<i>three.</i>	pridda.
fēower,	<i>four.</i>	fēorpa.
fif,	<i>five.</i>	fif-ta.
siex,	<i>six.</i>	siex-ta.
seofon,	<i>seven.</i>	seofopa.
eahta,	<i>eight.</i>	eahtopa.
nigon,	<i>nine.</i>	nigopa.
tien,	<i>ten.</i>	tēopa.
ēndlufon,	<i>eleven.</i>	ēndlyf-ta.
twelf,	<i>twelve.</i>	twelf-ta.
prēo-tiene,	<i>thirteen.</i>	prēo-tēopa.
fēower-tiene,	<i>fourteen.</i>	
fif-tiene,	<i>fifteen.</i>	
siex-tiene,	<i>sixteen.</i>	
seofon-tiene,	<i>seventeen.</i>	
eahta-tiene,	<i>eighteen.</i>	
nigon-tiene,	<i>nineteen.</i>	
twēn-tig,	<i>twenty.</i>	
þri-tig,	<i>thirty.</i>	
fēower-tig,	<i>forty.</i>	
fif-tig,	<i>fifty.</i>	
siex-tig,	<i>sixty.</i>	

CARDINAL.

hund-·seofon-tig,	<i>seventy.</i>	
hund-·eahta-tig,	<i>eighty.</i>	
hund-·nigon-tig,	<i>ninety.</i>	
hund	}	<i>hundred.</i>
hund-·tēontig,		
hund-·ēndlufontig,	<i>hundred and ten.</i>	
hund-·twelftig,	<i>hundred and twenty.</i>	
pūsend,	<i>thousand.</i>	

Ān is declined like other adjectives.

Twā is declined thus :—

	Masc.	Neut.	Fem.
<i>Nom.</i>	twēgen,	twā,	twā.
<i>Dat.</i>	.	twæm.	
<i>Gen.</i>		twēgra.	

So also *bēgen* (both), *bā*, *bæm*, *bēgra*.

Prēo is declined thus :—

	Masc.	Neut.	Fem.
<i>Nom.</i>	prīe,	prēo,	prēo.
<i>Dat.</i>	.	prim.	
<i>Gen.</i>		prēora.	

The others up to *twentig* are generally indeclinable. Those in *-tig* are sometimes declined like neuter nouns, sometimes like adjectives, and are often left undeclined. When not made into adjectives they govern the genitive.

Hund and *pūsend* are either declined as neuters or left undeclined, always taking a genitive :—*eahta hund mīla* (eight hundred miles), *fēower pūsend wera* (four thousand men).

Units are always put before tens :—*ān and twentig* (twenty-one).

The ordinals are always weak, except *ōper*, which is always strong.

PRONOUNS.

PERSONAL.

SINGULAR.

<i>Nom.</i>	ic (<i>I</i>),	þū (<i>thou</i>).
<i>Acc.</i>	mē,	þē.
<i>Dat.</i>	mē,	þē.
<i>Gen.</i>	mīn,	þīn.

DUAL.

<i>Nom.</i>	wit (<i>we two</i>),	ġit (<i>ye two</i>).
<i>Acc.</i>	unc,	inc.
<i>Dat.</i>	unc,	inc.
<i>Gen.</i>	uncer,	incer.

PLURAL.

<i>Nom.</i>	wē (<i>we</i>),	ġē (<i>ye</i>).
<i>Acc.</i>	ūs,	ēow.
<i>Dat.</i>	ūs,	ēow.
<i>Gen.</i>	ūre,	ēower.

SINGULAR.

	Masc.	Neut.	Fem.
<i>Nom.</i>	hē (<i>he</i>),	hit (<i>it</i>),	hēo (<i>she</i>).
<i>Acc.</i>	hine,	hit,	hīe.
<i>Dat.</i>	him,	him,	hiere.
<i>Gen.</i>	his,	his,	hiere.

PLURAL.

<i>Nom.</i>	hīe (<i>they</i>).
<i>Dat.</i>	him.
<i>Gen.</i>	hiera.

There are no reflexive pronouns in O. E., and the ordinary

personal pronouns are used instead:—*hīe ġe'samnodon hīe* (they collected themselves, assembled); *hīe ābædon him wīf* (they asked for wives for themselves). *Self* is used as an emphatic reflexive adjective agreeing with its pronoun:—*swā swā hīe wýscton him selfum* (as they wished for themselves).

POSSESSIVE.

Mīn (my), *þīn* (thy), *ūre* (our), *ēower* (your), and the dual *uncer* and *incer* are declined like other adjectives. The genitives *his* (his, its), *hiere* (her), *hiera* (their) are used as indeclinable possessives.

INTERROGATIVE.

	Masc. and Fem.	Neut.
<i>Nom.</i>	hwā (<i>who</i>),	hwæt (<i>what</i>).
<i>Acc.</i>	hwone,	hwæt.
<i>Dat.</i>	hwæm,	hwæm.
<i>Gen.</i>	hwæs,	hwæs.
<i>Instr.</i>	hwȳ,	hwȳ.

Hwælc (which) is declined like a strong adjective: it is used both as a noun and an adjective.

DEMONSTRATIVE.

SINGULAR.

	Masc.	Neut.	Fem.
<i>Nom.</i>	se (<i>that, the</i>),	þæt,	sēo.
<i>Acc.</i>	pone,	þæt,	þā.
<i>Dat.</i>	þæm,	þæm,	þære.
<i>Gen.</i>	þæs,	þæs,	þære.
<i>Instr.</i>	þȳ, þon,	þȳ,	(þære).

PLURAL.

<i>Nom.</i>	þā.
<i>Dat.</i>	þæm.
<i>Gen.</i>	þāra

Se is both a demonstrative and a definite article. It is also used as a personal pronoun :—*hē ge hīerþ mīn word, and wyrþ þā* (he hears my words, and does them). *Sē* as a demonstrative and pers. pronoun has its vowel long.

SINGULAR.

	Masc.	Neut.	Fem.
<i>Nom.</i>	þes (<i>this</i>),	þis,	þeos.
<i>Acc.</i>	þisne,	þis,	þās.
<i>Dat.</i>	þissum,	þissum,	þisse.
<i>Gen.</i>	þisses,	þisses,	þisse.
<i>Instr.</i>	þȳs,	þȳs,	(þisse).

PLURAL.

<i>Nom.</i>	þās.
<i>Dat.</i>	þissum.
<i>Gen.</i>	þissa.

Other demonstratives, which are used both as nouns and as adjectives, are *se ilca* (same), which is always weak, *swelc* (such), which is always strong.

RELATIVE.

The regular relative is the indeclinable *þe*, as in *ælc þāra þe þās mīn word ge hīerþ* (each of those who hears these my words). It is often combined with *sē*, which is declined :—*sē þe* = who, masc., *sēo þe*, fem., &c. *Sē* alone is also used as a relative :—*hēr. is mīn cnapa, þone ic ge cēas* (here is my servant, whom I have chosen) ; sometimes in the sense of 'he who' :—*hēr þū hæfst þæt þīn is* (here thou hast that which is thine).

INDEFINITE.

Indefinites are formed with *swā* and the interrogative pronouns, thus :—*swā hwa swā, swā hwelc swā* (whoever), *swā hwæt swā* (whatever),

Ān and *sum* (some) are used in an indefinite sense :—*ān mann*, *sum mann* = 'a certain man,' hence 'a man.' But the indefinite article is generally not expressed.

Ælc (each), *æniġ* (any), *nænig* (no, none), are declined like other adjectives.

Ōþer (other) is always strong :—*þā ōþre menn*.

Man, another form of *mann*, is often used in the indefinite sense of 'one,' French *on* :—*his brōþor Horsan man of slōg* (they killed his brother Horsa).

VERBS.

There are two classes of verbs in O. E., *strong* and *weak*. The conjugation of strong verbs is effected mainly by means of vowel-gradation, that of weak verbs by the addition of *d* (-ode, -ede, -de) to the root-syllable.

The following is the conjugation of the strong verb *bindan* (bind), which will serve to show the endings which are common to all verbs :—

	INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.
<i>Pres. sing.</i>	1. bind-e,	bind-e.
	2. bind-est, bintst,	bind-e.
	3. bind-ep, bint,	bind-e.
<i>plur.</i>	bind-aþ,	bind-en.
<i>Pret. sing.</i>	1. band,	bund-e.
	2. bund-e,	bund-e.
	3. band,	bund-e.
<i>plur.</i>	bund-on,	bund-en.
<i>Imper. sing.</i>	bind ; <i>plur.</i> bind-aþ.	<i>Infinitive.</i> bind-an.
<i>Partic. pres.</i>	bind-ende ; <i>pret.</i> ġe-bund-en.	
<i>Gerund.</i>	tō bind-enne.	

For the plural *bindaþ*, both indicative and imperative, *binde* is used when the personal pronoun follows immediately after

the verb :—*wē bindaþ* (we bind), but *binde wē* (let us bind); so also *gāþ !* (go plur.), but *gā gē !* (go ye).

The present participle may be declined like an adjective. Its declension when used as a noun is given above, p. 10.

The past participle generally prefixes *ge-*, as in *gebunden*, *genumen* from *niman* (take), unless the other parts of the verbs have it already, as in *gehieran* (hear), *gehiered*. It is sometimes prefixed to other parts of the verb as well. No *ge* is added if the verb has another prefix, such as *ā-*, *be-*, *for-*; thus *for-giefan* (forgive) has the past participle *for-giefen*. The past participle may be declined like an adjective.

Traces of an older passive voice are preserved in the form *hāt-te* from *hātan* (call, name), which is both present 'is called,' and preterite 'was called':—*se munuc hātte Abbo* (the monk's name was Abbo).

STRONG VERBS.

In the strong verbs the plural of the pret. indic. generally has a different vowel from that of the sing. (*ic band, wē bundon*). The 2nd sing. pret. indic. and the whole pret. subj. always have the vowel of the preterite plural indicative (*þū bunde, ic bunde, wē bunden*.)

The 2nd and 3rd persons sing. of the pres. indic. often mutate the root-vowel, thus :—

a becomēs e as in (hē) stent from standan (stand).

ea „ ie „ fielp „ feallan (fall).

e „ i „ cwipþ „ cwepan (say).

eo „ ie „ wierþ „ weorpan (happen).

ā „ æ „ hætt „ hātan (command).

ō „ ē „ grēwþ „ grōwan (grow).

ēa „ iē „ hīewþ „ hēawan (hew).

ēo „ iē „ cīest „ cēosan (choose).

ū „ y „ lȳcþ „ lūcan (close).

The full ending of the 3rd pers. sing. pres. indic. is *-eþ*, which is generally contracted, with the following consonant-changes :—

-teþ	becomes	-tt	as in	lætt	from	lætan	(<i>let</i>).
-deþ	„	-tt	„	bitt	„	bīdan	(<i>wait</i>).
-ddeþ	„	-tt	„	bitt	„	biddan	(<i>pray</i>).
-þeþ	„	-þþ	„	cwiþþ	„	cweþan	(<i>say</i>).
-seþ	„	-st	„	ċiest	„	ċēosan	(<i>choose</i>).
-ndeþ	„	-nt	„	bint	„	bindan	(<i>bind</i>).

Double consonants become single, as in *hē fielp* from *feallan*.

Before the *-st* of the 2nd pers. consonants are often dropt, as in *þū cwiſt* from *cweþan*, *þū ċieſt* from *ċēosan*; and *d* becomes *t*, as in *þū bintſt* from *bindan*.

For the changes between *s* and *r*, *þ* and *d*, *g* and *h*, see p. 7.

Some verbs, such as *sēon* (*see*), drop the *h* and contract before most inflections beginning with a vowel :—*ic sēo*, *wē sēoþ*, *tō sēonne*; but *hē sihp*.

There are seven conjugations of strong verbs, distinguished mainly by the different formation of their preterites. The following lists comprise all the strong verbs that occur in the texts given in this book, together with several others of the commoner ones.

I. 'Fall'-conjugation.

The pret. sing. and pl. has *ēo* or *ē*, and the past partic. retains the original vowel of the infinitive.

(a) *ēo-preterites.*

ea :—

INFINITIVE.	THIRD PRES.	PRET. SING.	PRET. PL.	PTC. PRET.
feallan (<i>fall</i>)	fielp	fēoll	fēollon	feallen
healdan (<i>hold</i>)	hielt	hēold	hēoldon	healden
wealdan (<i>wield</i>)	wielt	wēold	wēoldon	wealden
weaxan (<i>grow</i>)	wixt	wēox	wēoxon	weaxen

ā :—

blāwan (<i>blow</i>)	blāwþ	blēow	blēowon	blāwen
cnāwan (<i>know</i>)	cnāwþ	cnēow	cnēowon	cnāwen
sāwan (<i>sow</i>)	sāwþ	sēow	sēowon	sāwen

ē :—

wēpan (<i>weep</i>)	wēpp	wēop	wēopon	wōpen
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Wēpan has really a weak present (p. 30) with mutation (the original *ō* re-appearing in the past partic.), but it makes no difference in the inflection.

ō :—

flōwan (<i>flow</i>)	flēwþ	flēow	flēowon	flōwen
grōwan (<i>grow</i>)	grēwþ	grēow	grēowon	grōwen
rōwan (<i>row</i>)	rēwþ	rēow	rēowon	rōwen

ēa :—

bēatan (<i>beat</i>)	bīett	bēot	bēoton	bēaten
hēawan (<i>heav</i>)	hīewþ	hēow	hēowon	hēawen
hlēapan (<i>leap</i>)	hlīepp	hlēop	hlēopon	hlēapen

(b) *ē-preterites.*

ā :—

hātan (<i>command</i>)	hāett	hēt	hēton	hāten
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ǣ :—

lātan (<i>let</i>)	lāett	lēt	lēton	lāten
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ō :—

fōn (<i>seize</i>)	fēhp	fēng	fēngon	fangen
hōn (<i>hang</i>)	hēhp	hēng	hēngon	hangen

II. 'Shake'-conjugation.

Verbs in *a* (*ea*) and *ē* (*ie*). *Ō* in pret. sing. and pl., *a* (*æ*) in partic. pret. *Standan* drops its *n* in the pret. The partic. pret. of *swērian* is irregular.

a:—				
INFINITIVE.	THIRD. PRES.	PRET. SING.	PRET. PL.	PTC. PRET.
faran (<i>go</i>)	færþ	fōr	fōron	faren
sacan (<i>quarrel</i>)	sæcþ	sōc	sōcon	sacen
scacan (<i>shake</i>)	scæcþ	scōc	scōcon	scacen
standan (<i>stand</i>)	stęnt	stōd	stōdon	standen

The following shows contraction of original *ea* :—

slēan (<i>strike</i>)	slicþ	slōg	slōgon	slægen
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ē:—				
hebban (<i>lift</i>)	heþþ	hōf	hōfon	hafen
scieppan (<i>create</i>)	scieþþ	scōp	scōpon	scapen
swērian (<i>swear</i>)	swereþ	swōr	swōron	sworen

The presents of these verbs are inflected weak, so that their imperative sing. is *hefe* and *swere*, like that of *wenian* (p. 32). *Swērian* has indic. *swērige*, *swērest*, like *wenian*; *hebban* has *hebbe*, *hefst*, &c. like *hīcran* (p. 30).

III. 'Bind'-conjugation.

I (*ie*, *e*, *eo*) followed by two consonants, one or both of which is nearly always a liquid (*l*, *r*) or nasal (*m*, *n*) in the infin., *a* (*æ*, *ea*) in pret. sing., *u* in pret. pl., *u* (*o*) in ptc. pret. *Findan* has a weak preterite.

i:—				
bindan (<i>bind</i>)	bint	band	bundon	bunden
drincan (<i>drink</i>)	drincþ	dranc	druncon	druncen
findan (<i>find</i>)	fint	funde	fundon	funden
gieldan (<i>pay</i>)	gielt	geald	guldon	golden
(on)ginnan (<i>begin</i>)	-ginþ	-gann	-gunnon	-gunnen

INFINITIVE.	THIRD PRES.	PRET. SING.	PRET. PL.	PTC. PRET.
grindan (<i>grind</i>)	grint	grand	grundon	grunden
iernan (<i>run</i>) [p. 7]	iernþ	arn	urnon	urnen
ge-limpan (<i>happen</i>)	-limpþ	-lamp	-lumpon	-lumpen
scrincan (<i>shrink</i>)	scrincþ	scranc	scruncun	scruncen
springan (<i>spring</i>)	springþ	sprang	sprungon	sprungen
swincan (<i>toil</i>)	swincþ	swanc	swuncon	swuncen
windan (<i>wind</i>)	wint	wand	wundon	wunden
winnan (<i>fight</i>)	winþ	wann	wunnon	wunnen

e:—

berstan (<i>burst</i>)	bierst	bærst	burston	borsten
bregdan (<i>pull</i>)	...	brægd	brugdon	brogden
delfan (<i>dig</i>)	dilfþ	dealf	dulfon	dolfen
sweltan (<i>die</i>)	swilt	swealt	swulton	swolten

eo:—

beorgan (<i>protect</i>)	bierhþ	bearg	burgon	borgen
beornan (<i>burn</i>) [p. 7]	biernþ	barn	burnon	burnen
ceorfan (<i>cut</i>)	cierfþ	cearf	curfon	corfen
feohtan (<i>fight</i>)	fieht	feaht	fubton	fohten
weorpan (<i>throw</i>)	wierpþ	wearp	wurpon	worpen
weorpan (<i>become</i>)	wierp	wearp	wurdon	worden

IV. 'Bear'-conjugation.

Verbs in *e* (*i*), followed by a single consonant, generally a liquid or nasal; in *brecan* the liquid precedes the vowel. *A* (*æ*) in pret. sing., *æ* (*ā*) in pret. pl., *o* (*u*) in ptc. pret. *Cuman* is irregular.

i:—

niman (<i>take</i>)	nimp	nam	nāmon	numen
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e:—

beran (<i>bear</i>)	bierþ	bær	bæron	boren
brecan (<i>breach</i>)	bricþ	bræc	bræcon	brocen
sćeran (<i>shear</i>)	sćierþ	sćear	sćæron	scoren
stelan (<i>steal</i>)	stilþ	stæl	stælon	stolen
teran (<i>tear</i>)	..	tær	tæron	toren

u:—

INFINITIVE.	THIRD PRES.	PRET. SG.	PRET. PL.	PTC. PRET.
cuman (<i>come</i>)	cymb	cōm	cōmon	cumen

V. 'Give'-conjugation.

Verbs in *e* (*i*, *eo*, *ie*) followed by single consonants, which are not liquids or nasals. This class differs from the last only in the ptc. pret. which keeps the vowel of the infinitive.

e:—

cweþan (<i>say</i>)	cwiþþ	cwæþ	cwædon	cweden
etan (<i>eat</i>)	itt	æt	æton	eten
sprecan (<i>speak</i>)	spricþ	spræc	spræcon	sprecen
wrecan (<i>avenge</i>)	wricþ	wræc	wræcon	wrecen

i:—

biddan (<i>pray</i>)	bitt	bæd	bædon	beden
licgan (<i>lie</i>)	liþ	læg	lægon	legen ✓
sittan (<i>sit</i>)	sitt	sæt	sæton	seten
þicgan (<i>receive</i>)	þigep	þeah	þægon	þegen

All these have weak presents:—imper. *bide*, *lige*, *sile*, *þige*. Their *i*'s are mutations of the *e* which appears in their past partic.

ie:—

giefan (<i>give</i>)	giefþ	geaf	gēafon	giefen
(on)gietan (<i>understand</i>)	-giett	-geat	-gēaton	-gieten

The following is contracted in most forms:—

sēon (<i>see</i>)	sihþ	seah	sāwon	sewen
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VI. 'Shine'-conjugation.

Verbs in *i*, with pret. sing. in *ā*, pl. *i*; ptc. pret. *i*.

bīdan (<i>wait</i>)	bitt	bād	bidon	biden
bītan (<i>bite</i>)	bitt	bāt	biton	biten
drīfan (<i>drive</i>)	drifþ	drāf	drifon	drifen

INFINITIVE.	THIRD PRES.	PRET. SING.	PRET. PL.	PTC. PRET.
(be)lifan (<i>remain</i>)	-lifþ	-lāf	-lifon	-lifon
rīdan (<i>ride</i>)	rītt	rād	ridon	riden
rīpan (<i>reap</i>)	rīpp	rāp	ripon	ripen
(ā)rīsan (<i>rise</i>)	-rīst	-rās	-rison	-risen
sċīnan (<i>shine</i>)	sċīnþ	sċān	sċīnon	sċīnen
snīpan (<i>cut</i>)	snīpþ	snāþ	snidon	sniden
stīgan (<i>ascend</i>)	stīgþ	stāg	stigon	stigen
(be)swīcan (<i>deceive</i>)	-swīcþ	-swāc	-swicon	-swicen
ge-wītan (<i>depart</i>)	-wītt	wāt	-witon	-witen
wītan (<i>write</i>)	wītt	wrāt	writon	writen

VII. 'Choose'-conjugation.

Verbs in *ēo* and *ū*, with pret. sing. *ēa*, pl. *u*, ptc. pret. *o*.

Flēon and *tēon* contract:

bēodan (<i>offer</i>)	bīett	bēad	budon	boden
brēotan (<i>break</i>)	briett	brēat	bruton	broten
ċēosan (<i>choose</i>)	ċiest	ċēas	curon	coren
flēogan (<i>fly</i>)	fliehþ	flēag	flugon	flogen
flēon (<i>flee</i>)	fliehþ	flēah	flugon	flogen
flēotan (<i>float</i>)	fliett	flēat	fluton	floten
hrēosan (<i>fall</i>)	hriest	hrēas	hruron	hroren
hrēowan (<i>rue</i>)	hrīewþ	hrēaw	hruwon	hrowen
forlēosan (<i>lose</i>)	-liet	-lēas	-luron	-loren
sċēotan (<i>shoot</i>)	sċiett	sċēat	scuton	scoten
smēocan (<i>smoke</i>)	smīecþ	smēac	smucon	smocen
tēon (<i>pull</i>)	tiehþ	tēah	tugon	togen
ā-prēotan (<i>fail</i>)	-priett	-prēat	-pruton	-proten

ū :—

brūcan (<i>enjoy</i>)	brȳcþ	brēac	brucon	brocen
būgan (<i>bow</i>)	bȳhþ	bēag	bugon	bogen
lūcan (<i>lock</i>)	lȳcþ	lēac	lucon	locen
lūtan (<i>bow</i>)	lȳtt	lēat	luton	loten
scūfan (<i>push</i>)	scȳfþ	sċēaf	scufon	scofen

WEAK VERBS.

There are three conjugations of weak verbs—(1) in *-an*, pret. *-de* (*hīeran, hīerde*, ‘hear’); (2) in *-ian*, pret. *-ede* (*wēnian, wēnede*, ‘wean’); (3) in *-ian*, pret. *-ode* (*lufian, lufode*, ‘love’). The verbs of the first two conjugations nearly all have a mutated vowel in the present and infinitive, which those of the third conjugation very seldom have.

I. *an*-verbs.

This class of weak verbs has the same endings as the strong verbs, except in the pret. and past partic., which are formed by adding *-de* and *-ed* respectively, with the following consonant changes.

-ndde	becomes	-nde	as in	sēnde	from	sēndan	(<i>send</i>).
-llde	„	-lde	„	fylde	„	fyllan	(<i>fill</i>).
-tde	„	-tte	„	mētte	„	mētan	(<i>find</i>).
-pde	„	-pte	„	dypte	„	dyppan	(<i>dip</i>).
-cde	„	-hte	„	tāhte	„	tācan	(<i>show</i>).

The past partic. is generally contracted in the same way:—*sēnd, mētt, tāht*, but some of them often retain the uncontracted forms:—*fyllēd, dyppēd*. When declined like adjectives they drop their *e* where practicable:—*fyllēd*, plur. *fyllde*; *hīered, hīerde*.

The 2nd and 3rd pres. sing. ind. are contracted as in the strong verbs.

(a) ‘Hear’-class.

INDICATIVE.			SUBJUNCTIVE.
<i>Pres. sing.</i>	1.	<i>hīer-e</i> (<i>hear</i>),	<i>hīer-e.</i>
	2.	<i>hīer-st,</i>	<i>hīer-e.</i>
	3.	<i>hīer-þ,</i>	<i>hīer-e.</i>
<i>plur.</i>		<i>hīer-aþ,</i>	<i>hīer-en.</i>

INDICATIVE		SUBJUNCTIVE.
<i>Pres. sing.</i>	1. hīer-de,	hīer-de.
	2. hīer-dest,	hīer-de.
	3. hīer-de,	hīer-de.
<i>plur.</i>	hīer-don,	hīer-den.
<i>Imper. sing.</i> hīer ; <i>plur.</i> hīer-aþ.		<i>Infin.</i> hīer-an.
<i>Ptc. pres.</i> hīer-ende ; <i>pret.</i> hīer-ed.		
<i>Gerund.</i> tō hīer-enne.		

Further examples of this class are :—

INFINITIVE.	THIRD PRES.	PRET.	PARTIC. PRET.
æt'iewan (<i>show</i>)	-īewþ	-īewde	-īewed.
cýþan (<i>make known</i>)	cýþþ	cýþde	cýþed, cýðd
fyllan (<i>fill</i>)	fylþ	fylde	fylled
(nēa)lāēcan (<i>approach</i>)	-lāēþ	-lāēhte	-lāēht
lāēdan (<i>lead</i>)	lāett	lāedde	lāedd
lēčgan (<i>lay</i>)	lēgþ	lēgde	lēgd
ge'ľiefan (<i>believe</i>)	-ľiefþ	-ľiefde	-ľiefed
nēmnan (<i>name</i>)	nēmneþ	nēmnde	nēmned
sēndan (<i>send</i>)	sēt	sēnde	sēnd
sēttan (<i>set</i>)	sēt	sētte	sēt
smēan (<i>consider</i>)	smēaþ	smēade	smēad
tāēcan (<i>show</i>)	tāēþ	tāēhte	tāēht
wēndan (<i>turn</i>)	wēt	wēnde	wēnd

(b) 'Seek'-class.

In this class the mutated vowels lose their mutation in the preterite and past partic., besides undergoing other changes in some verbs.

Those in double consonants (and *ēg*) simplify them in the contracted 2nd and 3rd sing. pres. indic. :—*sēlle*, *sēlst*, *sēlþ* ; *sēčge*, *sēggsst*, *sēgþ* ; also in the imperative, which is formed as in Conj. II :—*sēle*, *sēge*, *byge*, &c.

e:—

INFINITIVE.	THIRD PRES.	PRET.	PARTIC. PRET.
cwe ll an (<i>kill</i>)	cwe l p	cwealde	cweald
re ç c ā n (<i>tell</i>)	re ç p	reahte	reht
se ç g ā n (<i>say</i>)	se ç p	sæ g de	sæ g d
se ll an (<i>give</i>)	se l p	sealde	seald
w e ç ā n (<i>wake</i>)	w e çp	weahte	weaht
<u>þe</u> n ā n (<i>think</i>)	þe n p	þohte	þoht

i:—

bringan (<i>bring</i>)	bringp	brōhte	brōht
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y:—

by ç g ā n (<i>buy</i>)	by ç p	bohte	boht
þy n c ā n (<i>appear</i>)	þy n p	þūhte	þūht
wyr ā n (<i>work</i>)	wyrp	worhte	worht

ē:—

r e ç ā n (<i>care</i>)	r e çp	rōhte	rōht
s e ç ā n (<i>seek</i>)	s e çp	sōhte	sōht

II. 'Wean'-conjugation.

INDICATIVE.		SUBJUNCTIVE.
<i>Pres. sing.</i>	1. w e n-ige (<i>wean</i>),	w e n-ige.
	2. w e n-est,	w e n-ige.
	3. w e n-eþ,	w e n-ige.
<i>plur.</i>	w e n-iaþ,	w e n-ien.
<i>Pret. sing.</i>	1. w e n-ede,	w e n-ede.
	2. w e n-edest,	w e n-ede.
	3. w e n-ede,	w e n-ede.
<i>plur.</i>	w e n-edon,	w e n-eden.

Imper. wen-e, wen-iaþ. *Infin.* wen-ian.

Partic. pres. wen-iende; *pret.* wen-ed.

Gerund. tō wen-ienne.

So are conjugated all weak verbs with a short mutated root syllable, such as *fērian* (carry), *wērian* (defend), *gēbyrian* (befit). There are not many of them.

III. 'Love'-conjugation.

	INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.
<i>Pres. sing.</i>	1. luf-ige (<i>love</i>),	luf-ige.
	2. luf-ast,	luf-ige.
	3. luf-aþ,	luf-ige.
<i>plur.</i>	luf-iap,	luf-ien.
<i>Pret. sing.</i>	1. luf-ode,	luf-ode.
	2. luf-odest,	luf-ode.
	3. luf-ode,	luf-ode.
<i>plur.</i>	luf-odon,	luf-oden.
	<i>Imper.</i> luf-a, luf-iap. <i>Infin.</i> luf-ian.	

Partic. pres. luf-iende: *pret.* luf-od. *Gerund.* tō luf-ienne.

So also *āscian* (ask), *macian* (make), *weorþian* (honour), and many others.

Irregularities.

Some verbs are conjugated partly after I, partly after III. Such are *habban* (have) and *libban* (live).

Habban has pres. indic. *hæbbe*, *hæfst*, *hæfþ*; *habbaþ*, subj. *hæbbe*, *hæbben*, pret. *hæfde*, imper. *hafa*, *habbaþ*, particc. *habbende*, *hæfd*.

Libban has pres. *libbe*, *leofast*, *leofaþ*; *libbaþ*, subj. *libbe*, pret. *leofode*, imper. *leofa*, *libbaþ*, particc. *libbende*, *lifiende*; *leofod*.

Fētian (fetch) has pret. *fēlle*.

STRONG-WEAK VERBS.

The strong-weak verbs have for their presents old strong preterites, from which new weak preterites are formed. Note the occasional second person sing. in *t*.

INDICATIVE.		SUBJUNCTIVE.
<i>Pres. sing.</i>	1. wāt (<i>know</i>),	wite.
	2. wāst,	wite.
	3. wāt,	wite.
<i>plur.</i>	witon,	witen.
<i>Pret.</i>	wiste.	
<i>Imper.</i> wite, witap. <i>Infin.</i> witan.		
<i>Partic. pres.</i> witende ; <i>pret.</i> witen.		

The other most important weak-strong verbs are given below in the 1st and 2nd sing. pres. indic., in the plur. indic., in the pret., in the infin. and partic. pret. Of several the last two forms are doubtful, or do not exist.

Āh (*possess*), āge, āgon ; āhte ; āgen (*only as adjective*)¹.

Cann (*know*) canst, cunnon ; cūpe ; cunnan ; cūp (*only as adjective*.)

Dearr (*dare*), durre, durren ; dorste.

German (*remember*), -manst ; -munde ; -munan.

Mæg (*can*), miht, magon, mæge (*subj.*) ; mihte.

Mōt (*may*), mōst, mōton ; mōste.

Sceal (*shall*), sceaht, sculon, scyle (*subj.*) ; scolde.

ƿearf (*need*), ƿurfon, ƿyrfe (*subj.*) ; ƿorfe ; ƿurfan.

ANOMALOUS VERBS.

(1) Willan (*will*) shows a mixture of subj. forms in the pres. indic. sing. :—

INDICATIVE.		SUBJUNCTIVE.
<i>Pres. sing.</i>	1. wile,	wile.
	2. wilt,	wile.
	3. wile,	wile.
<i>plur.</i>	willap,	wilen.
<i>Pret.</i>	wolde, etc.	

¹ So also *nāh* = *ne* (not) *āh*.

Similarly nyllan (will not):—

INDICATIVE.		SUBJUNCTIVE.
<i>Pres. sing.</i>	1. nyle,	nyle.
	2. nylt,	nyle,
	3. nyle,	nyle.
<i>plur.</i>	nyllap,	nylen.
<i>Pret.</i>	nołde, etc.	

(2) Wesan (*be*).—

INDICATIVE.		SUBJUNCTIVE.
<i>Pres. sing.</i>	1. com ; bēo,	sīe ; bēo.
	2. eart ; bist.	sīe ; bēo.
	3. is ; biþ,	sīe ; bēo.
<i>plur.</i>	sind ; bēop.	sīen ; bēon.
<i>Pret. sing.</i>	1. wæs,	wāere.
	2. wāere,	wāere.
	3. wæs,	wāere.
<i>plur.</i>	wāeron,	wāeren.

Imper. wes, wesap ; bēo, bēop. *Infin.* wesan ; bēon.

Partic. pres. wesende.

The contracted negative forms are :—*neom*, *neart*, *nīs* ; *næs*, *nāere*, *nāeron* ; *nāere*, *nāeren*.

(3) Dōn (*do*).

INDICATIVE.		SUBJUNCTIVE.
<i>Pres. sing.</i>	1. dō.	dō.
	2. dēst,	dō.
	3. dēþ,	dō.
<i>plur.</i>	dōþ,	dōn.
<i>Pret.</i>	dyde, etc.	

Imper. dō, dōþ. *Infin.* dōn.

Partic. pres. dōnde ; *pret.* ġe'dōn.

(4) Gān (*go*).

INDICATIVE.		SUBJUNCTIVE.
<i>Pres. sing.</i>	1. gā,	gā.
	2. gāest,	gā.
	3. gāþ,	gā.
<i>plur.</i>	gāþ,	gān.
<i>Pret.</i>	ēode,	ēode.
<i>Imper.</i> gā, gāþ. <i>Infin.</i> gān.		
. <i>Partic. pres.</i> gangende ; <i>pret.</i> ġe'gān.		

DERIVATION.

PREFIXES.

The following are the most important prefixes, some of which are *verbal*, being confined to verbs and words formed directly from them; some *nominal*, being confined to nouns and adjectives.

ā- (1) originally 'forth,' 'away,' as in *ā-rīsan*, 'rise forth,' 'arise'; *ā-faran*, 'go away,' 'depart'; but generally only in- tensive, as in *ā-cwēllan* (kill), *ā-hrēosan* (fall).

(2) = 'ever' in pronouns and particles, where it gives an indefinite sense, as in *ā-hwær* (anywhere), *ā-wiht* (anything).

æġ- from *ā-ge-*, the *ā* being mutated and the *e* dropped, has a similar meaning, as in *æġ-hwælc* (each), *æġþer* = *æġ-hwæþer* (either).

be-, originally 'by,' 'around' (cp. the preposition *be*), (1) specializes the meaning of a transitive verb, as in *be-sēttan* (beset, surround), *be-sciēran* (shear); (2) makes an intransitive verb transitive, as in *beþencan* (consider) from *þencan* (think); (3) gives a privative meaning, as in *be-hēafdian* (behead). In some words, such as *be-cuman* (come), it is practically unmeaning.

for- (which is distinct from the preposition *for*) generally has the sense of 'loss' or 'destruction,' as in *for-dōn* (destroy), *for-weorþan* (perish). Of course, if the verb with which it is compounded already has this meaning, it acts merely as an intensitive, as in *for-brēolan* (break up, break), *for-scrincan* (shrink up). It also modifies in a bad sense generally, as in *for-sēon* (despise), or negatives, as in *for-bēo-dan* (forbid).

ge- originally meant 'together,' as in *gefēra* (fellow-traveller, companion) from *fēran* (travel). With verbs it often signifies 'completion,' 'attainment,' and hence 'success,' as in *gegān* (conquer), originally 'go over,' or 'reach,' *ge-winnan* (win) from *winnan* (fight). Hence generally prefixed to *hīeran* and *sēon*, *gehīeran* and *gesēon* strictly meaning 'succeed in hearing, seeing.' It is generally prefixed to past participles (p. 23), where it originally gave the meaning of completion—*gelufod* = 'completely loved.'

mis- = 'mis,' as in *mis-dād* (misdeed).

n- = *ne* (not), as in *nā* (not), literally 'never,' *nāfre* (never), *næs* (was not) = *ne wæs*.

on- as a verbal prefix has nothing to do with the preposition *on*. It properly signifies 'separation,' as in *on-lūcan* (open) from *lūcan* (lock, close), but is often practically unmeaning, as in *on-ginnan* (begin).

or-, literally 'out of,' is privative, as in *orsorg* (unconcerned) from *sorg*. (sorrow).

tō- as a verbal prefix has nothing to do with the preposition *tō* (which occurs in *tō-gædre*, 'together,' &c.), but signifies 'separation,' as in *tō-berstan* (burst asunder), *tō-bregdan* (shake off), and hence 'destruction,' as in *tō-cwīesan* (crush to pieces, bruise).

un- negatives, as in *un-gesālig* (unhappy).

ENDINGS.

(a) NOUNS.

Personal.

-end, from the present participle *-ende*, = 'er':—*Hælend* (healer, Saviour), *būend* (dweller).

-ere = 'er':—*sāwere* (sower), *mynetere* (money-changer, minter) from *mynet* (coin).

-ing, patronymic, *æbeling* (son of a noble, prince) from *æbele* (noble).

Abstract.

-nes, fem. from adjectives:—*gōd-nes* (goodness), *rihtwīsnes* (righteousness).

-uþ, -þo, fem., generally from adjectives:—*gēogub* (youth), *strengþo* (strength) from *strang*.

-ung, fem. from verbs:—*scolung* (shooting, shot), *hergung* (ravaging), from *scolian*, *hergian*.

The following are also independent words:—

-dōm, masc.:—*wīs-dōm* (wisdom), *þēow-dōm* (servitude).

-hād, masc.:—*child-hād* (childhood).

-rāden, fem.:—*gēcwid-rāden* (agreement) from *cwide* (speech); *mann-rāden* (allegiance).

-scīpe, masc.:—*frēond-scīpe* (friendship). Concrete in *wæter-scīpe* (piece of water, water).

(b) ADJECTIVES.

-en, with mutation, denotes 'material,' 'belonging to':—*gylden* (golden), *stānen* (of stone), *hāþen* (heathen) from *hāþ* (heath). In *seolcen* (silken) there is no mutation.

-feald = 'fold':—*hund-feald* (hundred-fold).

-ig:—*miht-ig* (mighty); *hāl-ig* (holy) from *hāl* (whole).

-isc, with mutation :—*ġēnglisc* (English) from *Angel*; *mennisc* (human) from *mann*.

-ol :—*sƿic-ol* (deceitful).

-iht, with mutation, denotes 'material,' 'nature':—*stāen-iht* (stony).

-sum = 'some':—*hīer-sum* (obedient).

The following exist (sometimes in a different form) as independent words :—

-fæst :—*sōþ-fæst* (truthful).

-full :—*sorg-full* (sorrowful), *ġe-lēaf-full* (believing, pious).

-lēas = 'less':—*ār-lēas* (dishonoured, wicked).

-lic (cp. *ġe-līc*) = '-ly':—*folc-lic* (popular), *heofon-lic* (heavenly).

-weard = 'ward':—*sūþan-weard* (southward).

VERBS.

-læcan :—*ān-lācan* (unite), *ġeþwār-lācan* (agree).

ADVERBS.

-e, the regular adverb-termination :—*lange* (long), *ġe-līce* (similarly) from *lang*, *ġe-līc*. Sometimes *-līce* (from *-lic*) is used to form adverbs, as *blīþe-līce* (gladly) from *blīþe*.

DERIVATIONS FROM PARTICIPLES.

Many abstract words are formed from present participles (often in a passive sense) and past participles (often in an active sense) :—

-nes :—*for-ġiefen-nes* (forgiveness), *ġe-ŕeċc-d-nes* (narrative), *welcwillend-nes* (benevolence).

-lic :—*unārīmed-lic* (innumerable).

-līce :—*welcwillend-līce* (benevolently).

SYNTAX.

GENDER.

When masculine and feminine beings are referred to by the same adjective or pronoun, the adjective or pronoun is put in the neuter :—*hīe ġesamnodon hīc, calle þā hēafod-menn, and ēac swelce wīf-menn . . and þā hīe blīpost wāron . .* (they gathered themselves, all the chief men, and also women . . and when they were most merry . .). Here *blīpost* is in the neuter plur.

CASES.

Accusative. Some verbs of asking (a question) and requesting, together with *læran* (teach), take two accusatives, one of the person, and another of the thing :—*hīe hine ne dorston ænig þing āscian* (they durst not ask him anything) ; *wē magon ēow rād ġelāran* (we can teach you a plan).

The accusative is used adverbially to express duration of time : *hwū stande ġē hēr calne dæg idle ?* (why stand ye here all the day idle?)

Dative. The dative in Old E. is of two kinds, (1) the dative proper, and (2) the instrumental dative, interchanging with the regular instrumental. It is not always easy to separate the two.

(1) The dative proper usually designates personal relations, and is frequently used with verbs, together with an accusative (generally of the thing). The dative is also used with adjectives. It is used not only with verbs of *giving*, &c., as in *hē sealde ælcum āne pening* (he gave each a penny) ; *ad-dressing*, as in *ic ēow sƿeġe* (I say to you), *hē þancode his Dryhtne* (he thanked his Lord) ; but also with many verbs of *benefiting*, *influencing*, &c., as in *ne dō ic þē nānne lēonan* (I do thee no injury), *hīe noldon him līefan* (they would not allow

them to do so); *þāem rēpum sfierde* (restrained the cruel ones). Also in looser constructions, to denote the person indirectly affected, benefited, &c., as in *bycgap ēow ele* (buy for yourselves oil). Note especially the following idiom: *hīc gēsōhton Bretne Brettum tō fullume* (they came to Britain as a help to the Britains—to help them); *hē clīpode Crīst him tō fullume* (he called Christ to his help).

The dative is also used with adjectives of *nearness*, *likeness*, &c.:—*Ēadmund cyning clīpode ānne biscop þe him gēhēndost wæs* (King Edmund summoned a bishop who was nearest at hand to him); *heofona rīce is gēlīc þāem mangere þe sōhte þæt gōde mēregrot* (the kingdom of the heavens is like the merchant who sought the good pearl).

(2) The instrumental dative is used to denote the *instrument* and *manner* of an action: *hē gēcēndode yflum dēaþe* (he ended with an evil death). Hence its use to form adverbs, as in *sceafmālum* (sheafwise). It also signifies time when:—*þrim gēarum ār þāem þe hē forþfērde* (three years before he died), which is also expressed by the instrumental itself:—*sēo wolde gfsian ælce gēare þone sanct* (she used to cut the saint's hair every year); *þy fēorþan gēare his rīces* (in the fourth year of his reign). A past participle with a noun in the instrumental dative is used like the ablative absolute in Latin: *Hubba be lāf on Norphymbra-lande, gēwunnenum sige mid walhrēownesse* (H. remained in Northumbria, victory having been won with cruelty).

Genitive. The genitive is often used in a partitive sense:—*his fēonda sum* (one of his enemies); *hiera fif wāron dýsige* (five of them were foolish). Hence it is generally used with *fela*, as in *fela wundra* (many miracles); also with numerals when used as substantives (p. 18).

The genitive is often used like an accusative to denote the object of various emotions and mental states, such as

joy, desire, remembering:—*hīc þæs fægnodon swiþe* (they rejoiced at it greatly); *mē lēofre wære þæt ic on gefeohte fēolle wiþ þām þe mīn folc mōste hīera eardes brūcan* (it would be pleasanter to me to fall in fight that my people might enjoy (possess) their country); *ic þæs gewilniþe* (I desire that); *gif hē his fēores rōhte* (if he cared about his life); *hē wæs þæs Hælandes gemyndig* (he was mindful of — he remembered the Saviour).

Some of these verbs, such as *biddan* (ask), take an accusative of the person and a genitive of the thing:—*hē hine hlāfes bill* (he asks him for bread).

Verbs of *depriving, restraining, &c.*, have the same construction:—*nīs Angel-cynn bedæled Dryhtnes hālgena* (England is not deprived of the Lord's saints).

Some verbs of *giving, &c.*, take a genitive of the thing and a dative of the person:—*him wæs oflogen ælces fōdan* (they were deprived of all food).

The genitive is often used to *define* an adjective or noun:—*þū eart wierþe slæges* (thou art worthy of death); *on þām gēare þe Ælfred æpeling ān and twentig gēara wæs* (in the year when Prince Alfred was twenty-one).

CONCORD.

Adjectives agree with their nouns not only when used attributively (*gōde mēnn*), but also when the adjective follows the noun, either predicatively or in apposition:—*þā mēnn sind gōde*; *hē ge-seah oþre idle standan* (he saw others standing idle); *hīe cōmon mid langum scīpum, nū manigum* (they came with long ships, not many).

APPOSITION.

In such expressions as 'the island of Britain,' the second noun is not put in the genitive, but the two are simply put in

apposition, both being declined separately :—*Breten iēgland*, on *Bretene* (*þǣm*) *iēglande*. In 'king Alfred,' &c., the proper name is put first in the same way :—*Ælfred æpeling* (prince Alfred); on *Æpelredes cyninges dæge* (in the days of king Æpelred).

There is a similar apposition with the adjective *sum* followed by a noun or pronoun, as in *sume þā menn* (some of the men); *þā þā hē sēow, sumu hīe fēollon wiþ weg* (while he sowed, some of them [the seeds] fell by the road). Sometimes the pronoun precedes, as in *þā bādon hīe sume þæt Samson mōste him macian sum gamen* (then some of them asked that Samson might make some sport for them).

Another kind of apposition occurs in instances like the following, where we have an adjective agreeing with a following noun, and denoting a part of it :—*hīe ge'sǣton sūþanwearde Bretene ārest* (they occupied the south of Britain first); *sūþanweard hit (= þæt land) hæfdon Peohtas* (the Picts had the south part of it).

ADJECTIVES.

The weak forms are used :

(1) after the definite article :—*se æpela cyning* (the noble king); *þæs æpelan cyninges*, *þæt gōde mēregrot*, *þā gōðan mēregrotu*.

(2) after *þis* :—*þās earman landlēode* (these poor people, pl.); *þes hālgas cyning* (this holy king), *þisses hālgan cyninges*.

(3) occasionally after other demonstrative and indefinite adjectives, and often after possessive pronouns :—*þīne dīcglan gold-hordas* (thy hidden treasures).

(4) in the vocative :—*þū yfla þēow and slāwa!* (thou bad and slothful servant); *ēalā þū lēofa cyning!* oh, thou dear king).

Note that *ōþer* always keeps the strong form : *þā ōþru dēor* (the other wild beasts). So also do the possessive pronouns :

þās mīn word (these my words). *Ān* in the sense of 'one' keeps the strong form to distinguish it from the weak *āna* = 'alone': *þæt ān dēorwierþe mēregrol* (the one precious pearl).

ARTICLES.

The definite article is omitted as in Modern English before names such as *God*, and also before *Dryhten* (the Lord), *Dēofol* (the Devil), although *se Dēofol* also occurs, and names of nations:—*Bretta cyning* (king of the Britons).

It is omitted in many prepositional combinations; not only in those where it is omitted in Modern English also, as in *sigefæst on sǣ and on lande* (victorious on sea and on land), but also in many others: *gēwende tō wuda on gēan* (went back to the wood); *se flothere fērde eft tō scīpe* (the army of pirates went back to their ships); *hē fēng tō rīce* (he took the government—came to the throne).

The definite article is, on the other hand, sometimes used where it would not be in Modern E., as in *se mann* = 'man' (men in general).

The indefinite article is often not expressed at all:—*þæt dyde unhold mann* (an enemy did that); *hē be-stealcode on land swā swā wulf* (he stole to land like a wolf). Or it is expressed by *sum*: *on þām lande wæs sum mann, Lēofrīc gēhāten* (in that country was a man called L.). Or by *ān*, as in Modern English:—*ān wulf wearþ ā-sēnd tō be-werienne þæt hēafod wiþ þā oþru dēor* (a wolf was sent to protect the head against the other wild beasts).

PRONOUNS.

Hwæt is used interrogatively of persons where we should use 'who':—*hē nyste hwæt hīc wæron* (he did not know who they were).

VERBS.

. NUMBER.

After *ǣlc þāra þe* (each of those who) the verb is put in the sing., agreeing not with *þāra þe* but with *ǣlc*:—*ǣlc þāra þe þās mīn word gehīerþ* (each of those who hear these my words).

When *þæt* or *þis* is connected with a plural predicate by means of the verb 'to be,' the verb is put in the plural:—*þæt wāron þā ārestan scipu Deniscra manna þe Angel-cynnes land gesōhton* (those were the first ships of Danish men which came to the land of the English race).

Impersonal verbs take an accusative of the person, sometimes also with a genitive of the thing.

Others, such as *þyncan* (appear), take a dative of the person:—*wæs him gepūht þæt hīe be hýdden þæt hēasod* (they thought they (the Danes) had hidden the head).

TENSES.

There being no future inflection in Old E., the present is used instead:—*ne ābyhþ nāfre Eādmund Hinguare* (Edmund will never submit to H.); *gā gē on mīnne wīngeard, and ic selle ēow þæt riht biþ* (go ye into my vineyard, and I will give you what is right). As we see in this example, there is a tendency to use *bēon* in a future sense. Another example is *gif ic bēo gebunden mid seofon rāpum, sōna ic bēo gewiold* (if I am bound with seven ropes, I shall at once be overcome). The future is sometimes expressed by *will* and *shall*, as in Modern English, though generally with a sense of volition with the one, and of necessity with the other, the idea of simple futurity coming out most clearly in the preterites *wolde* and *scolde*:—

Hē ge'læhte āne lēon þe hine ābītan wolde (he seized a lion

that was going to devour him); *hīe wēndon þæt hīe scolden mære onfōn* (they expected to receive more).

The preterite has the meaning of the modern

(1) Preterite and imperfect:—*se sǿwere ūt ēode his sǿd to sǿwenne, and þā þā hē sēow* . . (the sower went out to sow his seed, and while he was sowing . .).

(2) Perfect:—*hēr is mīn cnapa, þone ic gēlēas* (here is my servant, whom I have chosen);—*ūre cyning cōm. nū hēr lō lande* (our king has just landed here).

(3) Pluperfect:—*þā þā gēcōmon þe ymb þā endlyftan fīd cōmon* (when those came who had come at the eleventh hour).

Periphrastic tenses are sometimes formed, as in Modern E., by *hæbbe* and *hæfde* with the past participles, and often have the meanings of the modern perfect and pluperfect respectively, as in *nū ic hæbbe gestrīened ōþru twā pund* (now I have gained two other pounds), but even the pluperfect often has the sense of a simple preterite. The participle is undeclinable in the later language, but originally it was declined, being really an adjective in apposition to the noun or pronoun governed by *habban*: *hīe hæfdon hīera cyning āworpenne* (they had deposed their king).

The pluperfect sense is often indicated by the addition of the adverb *ær* (before):—*his swēora, þe ær wæs forslagen* (his neck, which had been cut through).

The periphrastic forms of intransitive verbs are formed with *wesan*:—*sibban hīe āfarene wæron* (after they had gone away). Here the participle always agrees with the noun or pronoun with which it is connected.

The periphrases with the present participle have no distinctive meanings of duration, &c.:—*ān mann wæs eardiende on Israhēla þēode, Mannū gehāten* (a man dwelt in Israel called Manue).

PASSIVE.

The passive is formed with *wesan* or *weorþan* with the past participle. These forms are very vague in meaning, and the distinction between the two auxiliaries is not clearly marked, but *wesan* appears to indicate a state, *weorþan* an action.

wearþ ge'lufoð is generally preterite or perfect in meaning: *ān wulf wearþ ā'send* (a wolf was sent); *mīne lēofe þegnas, þe on hiera bēddum wurdon of'slægene* (my beloved thanes, who have been killed in their beds).

wæs ge'lufoð, indicating a state, is naturally pluperfect in meaning:—*se ærendraca sægde his hlāforde hū him ge'andwyrð wæs* (the messenger told his lord how he had been answered).

SUBJUNCTIVE.

The subjunctive states something not as a fact, as in the indicative, but merely as an object of thought. Hence it is used to express wish, conditions, doubt, &c.

A. In principal sentences.

Wish and command (often nearly equivalent to the imperative):—*þæs him sīe wuldor and lof ā-būtan ende* (therefore let there be to him praise and glory ever without end); *ne hē ealu ne drince næfre oppe win* (nor shall he ever drink ale or wine).

B. In dependent sentences.

The chief cases are the following:—

(1) In *indirect narrative and question*: *sēo cwēn sægde þæt hiere nære be healfum dæle ge'sægd be Salomones mārþo* (the queen said that she had not been told about Solomon's glory by half); *ic āsciġe hwær sēo offrung sīe* (I ask where the offering is); *menn woldon scēawian hū hē lāġe* (men

wished to see how he lay). When the statement in the indirect narration is perfectly certain in itself, and not merely accepted on the authority of the speaker, it is put in the indicative:—*hē hiere sægde on hwæm his miht wæs* (he told her what his strength consisted in).

(2) After verbs of *desiring* and *commanding*:—

þæs ic gewilnige and gewysce mid mōde þæt ic āna ne belife æfter mīnum lēofum þegnum (that I desire and wish with heart that I may not remain alone after my dear thanes).

(3) To express *purpose*:—*þy læs gē þone hwæle āwyrtwalien* (lest ye root up the wheat);—*Dryhten āstāg niþer, tō bām þæt hē ge-sawe þā burg* (the Lord descended, in order that he might see the city).

(4) To express *result*:—*þū næfst þā mihte þæt þū mæge him wiþstandan* (thou hast not the power that thou canst withstand him).

(5) To express *hypothetical comparison* (as if):—*se wulf folgode forþ mid þām hēafde, swelce hē tam wære* (the wolf followed on with the head, as if he were tame); *hē ge-læhte āne lēon, and tō-brægd hie tō styttum, swelce hē tō-tære titten* (he seized a lion and tore her to pieces, as if he were rending a kid).

(6) In *conditional* clauses, generally with *gif* or *būtan*, and in *concessive* clauses with *þeah*, *þeah þe*:—*God wāt þæt ic nyle ā-būgan fram his bigengum æfre, swelle ic, libbe ic* (God knows that I will not swerve from his worship ever, whether I die or live); *þās flotmenn cumað, and þē cwicne ge-bindað, būtan þū mid flēame þīnum feore gebeorge* (these pirates will come and bind thee alive, unless thou savest thy life with flight); *God hielt Æadmund hālne his lichaman oþ þone miclan dæg, þeah þe hē on moldan cōme* (God will keep Edmund

with his body whole until the great day, although he has come to earth—been buried). Sometimes the idea of 'if' must be got from the context:—*clīpiap̃ tō þissum giefstū swā hwelce swā gē gēmēlen* (summon to this wedding whomsoever ye meet, = if ye meet any one); *hīe behēlon hīere sceahtas wiþ þām þe hēo be'swice Samson* (they promised her money in consideration of her betraying Samson, = if she would . .).

When the statement is assumed as unreal, instead of merely hypothetical, as in the above instances, both clauses are put in the subjunctive, the preterite being substituted for the present, as in Modern English also, where *if I were* . . implies *I am not* . . The modern distinction between *if I were* and *if I had been*, the former corresponding to the present indicative *I am not*, the latter to the preterite *I was not*, is not made in Old English, which uses *gif ic wære* in both instances. Sometimes the 'if'-clause has to be supplied in thought:—*mē lēofre wære þæt ic on geseohte fēolle wiþ þām þe mīn folc mōste hiera eardes brūcan* (I would rather fall in fight that my people might possess their country), where we must supply some such clause as *gif hit swā ðeon mihte* (if it might be so—if it were possible to save my people by my death).

(7) In clauses dependant on a negative sentence:—*nis nār þing þe his mihte wiþstande* (there is nothing that resists his might). Sometimes the negation must be gathered from the context, as in *se hālga is mærra þonne menn mægen āsmēan* (the saint is more illustrious than men can conceive = the saint is so illustrious that no men can conceive it).

(8) In other cases, to express uncertainty, futurity, &c.: *þīn rīce gēwilt fram þē, oþ þæt þū wite þæt God gēwilt manna rīca* (thy kingdom shal depart from thee, till thou knowest that God rules the kingdoms of men); *uton*

weorþian ūrne naman, ær þā̃m þe wē sīen tōdǣlde geond calle eorþan ! (let us make our name famous, before we are dispersed over the earth).

The preterite subjunctive is often expressed by *should* and *would* with an infinitive, as in Modern English.

Scolde is used after verbs of *desiring*, *requesting* and *commanding*:—*biddende þone Ælmihtigan þæt hē him ārian scolde* (praying the Almighty to have mercy on him). In the following example the verb of commanding is understood from the noun *ārende*:—*hē sēnde tō þā̃m cyninge bēotlic ārende, þæt hē ābūgan scolde tō his mannrādenne, gif hē his fēores rōhte* (he sent to the king an arrogant message, that he was to turn to his allegiance, if he cared about his life).

Wolde is used after verbs of *purpose*:—*se cyning ēode inn þæt he wolde gesēon þā̃ þe þær sæton* (the king went in to see those who were sitting there).

INFINITIVE.

After verbs of commanding the infinitive often seems to have a passive sense:—*hīe hēton him sēndan mārān fullum* (they ordered that more forces should be sent to them). So also after verbs of hearing, &c.:—*þæt mǣste wæl þe wē sēgān hīerdōn* (the greatest slaughter we have heard told of). In such cases an indefinite pronoun has been omitted: 'ordered them to send . . .' etc.

GERUND.

The gerund is used—

(1) to express purpose:—*ūt ēode se sāwere his sǣd tō sāwenne* (the sower went forth to sow his seed).

(2) it defines or determines an adjective (adverb or noun): *hit is scandlic ymb swele tō sprecenne* (it is shameful to speak of such things).

PREPOSITIONS.

Some prepositions govern the accusative, such as *þurh* (through), *ymbe* (about); some the dative (and instrumental), such as *æfter* (after), *æf* (before), *æt* (at), *be* (by), *binnan* (within), *būtan* (without), *for* (for), *fram* (from), *of* (of), *tō* (to).

Some govern both accusative and dative, such as *ofer* (over), *on* (on, in), *under* (under). The general rule is that when motion is implied they take the accusative, when rest is implied, the dative. Thus *on* with the accusative signifies 'into,' with the dative 'in.' But this rule is not strictly followed, and we often find the accusative used with verbs of rest, as in *hē his hūs getimbrode ofer stān* (he built his house on a rock), and conversely, the dative with verbs of motion, as in *hīe fēollon on stānihte* (they fell on stony ground).

As regards the use and meaning of the prepositions, it must be noticed that *in* is very seldom used, its place being supplied by *on*, the meaning 'on' being in its turn often expressed by *ofer*, as in the passage just quoted.

When a thing is referred to, *þær* is substituted for *hit*, the preposition being joined on to the *þær*, so that, for instance, *þær-tō* corresponds to *tō him*; *hīe lēddon þone cyning tō ānum trēowe*, and *fiegdon hine þær-tō* (they led the king to a tree, and tied him to it). So also *hēr-beēastan* is equivalent to 'east of this (country).'

Prepositions sometimes follow, instead of preceding the words they modify, sometimes with other words intervening: *hīe scuton mid gaselocum him tō* (they shot at him with missiles); *hīe cwædon him betwēonan* (they said among themselves); *þām Ælmihtigan tō lofe*, *þe hīe on gēliefdon* (to the praise of the Almighty, in whom they believed), where *on*

refers to the indeclinable *þe*. So also in *þæt hūs þe hē inne wunode* (the house he dwelt in).

Where the noun modified by such a preposition is not expressed, the preposition becomes an adverb: *se cyning sēnde his here tō, and forðyde þā mannsлагan* (the king sent his army to the place, and destroyed the murderers).

NEGATION.

The negative particle is *ne*, which drops its *e* before some common verbs and pronouns, as in *nīs = ne is*, *nān = ne ān*. The negative particle is prefixed to every finite verb in a sentence, and to all the words besides which admit the contracted forms:—*tōcwīesed hrēod hē ne forbrīett* (he breaks not the bruised reed), *hit nā ne fēoll* (it did not fall); *nān mann nyste nān þing* (no man knew anything). So also with *ne . . . ne = 'neither . . . nor'*: *ne stilt hē ne hē ne hriemb* (he neither disputes nor cries out).

CORRELATION.

Correlation is often more fully expressed in Old than in Modern English, as in *þā þā menn slēpon, þā cōm his fēonda sum = 'when the men slept, then came one of his enemies.'* In *þā þā = 'when'* the two correlatives are brought immediately together:—*þā þā hē sēow, sumu hīe fēollon wiþ weg = 'then when he sowed, some of them fell by the road.'* In the following example the conjunction *þæt* is correlative with the pronoun *þæt*:—*þæs ic ġewilniġe þæt ic āna ne be līfe æfter mīnum lēofum þegnum*—'that I desire, that I may not remain alone after my dear thanes.' Sometimes a word is used to include both the demonstrative and the relative meaning:—*hē ġe brōhte hine þær hē hine ær ġenam* (he brought him to the place where he took him from).

WORD-ORDER.

The Old English word-order resembles that of German in many respects, though it is not so strict, thus:—

The verb comes before its nominative when the sentence is headed by an adverb or adverbial group, or when the object or predicate is put at the head of the sentence:—*þā cwaþ se cyning* (then said the king); *ārest wæron būend þisses landes Brettas* (at first the Britons were the inhabitants of this country); *on his dagum cōmon ārest þreo scīpu* (in his days three ships first came); *þæt bāron oľfendas* (camels carried it); *mære is se God þe Daniēl on beľiefþ* (great is the God that Daniel believes in).

The infinite often comes at the end of the sentence; *wē magon ēow rād ġelāran* (we can teach you a plan).

The finite verb often comes at the end in dependant sentences, an auxiliary verb often coming after an infinitive or participle; *þæt wæron þā ārestan scīpu Deniscra manna þe Angel-cynnes land ġesōhton* (those were the first ships of Danish men which came to the land of the English race); *þæt mæste wæl þe wē sctgan hīerdon oþ þisne andweardan dæg* (the greatest slaughter that we have heard tell of up to this present day); *þæt hīe þone Godes mann ābītan scolden* (in order that they should devour the man of God).

There is a tendency to put the verb at the end in principal sentences also, or, at least, to bring it near the end: *hīene man ofslōg* (they killed him); *hīe þær siġe nāmon* (they got the victory there).

GENERAL TABLE OF ENDINGS.

NOUNS.

STRONG.				WEAK.		
	<i>M.</i>	<i>N.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>N.</i>	<i>F.</i>
<i>Sg. N.</i>	—	—	-(u)	-a	-e	-e
<i>A.</i>	—	—	-(e)	-an	-e	-an
<i>D.</i>	-e	-e	-e	-an	-an	-an
<i>G.</i>	-es	-es	-e	-an	-an	-an
<i>Pl. N.</i>	-as	-(u)	-a		-an	
<i>D.</i>	-um	-um	-um		-um	
<i>G.</i>	-a	-a	-(en)a		-ena	

ADJECTIVES.

<i>Sg. N.</i>	—	—	-(u)	-a	-e	-e
<i>A.</i>	-ne	—	-(e)	-an	-e	-an
<i>D.</i>	-um	-um	-re	-an	-an	-an
<i>G.</i>	-es	-es	-re	-an	-an	-an
<i>I.</i>	-e	-e	(-re)	(-an	-an	-an)
<i>Pl. N.</i>	-e	-(u)	-e			
					-an	
<i>D.</i>		-um			-um	
<i>G.</i>		-ra			-ena	

VERBS.

PRESENT.			PRETERITE.	
	<i>Indic.</i>	<i>Subj.</i>	<i>Indic.</i>	<i>Subj.</i>
<i>Sg. 1.</i>	-e;	-ige	- ; -de	-e; -de
<i>2.</i>	-(e)st;	-ast	-e; -dest	-e; -de
<i>3.</i>	-(e)p;	-ap	- ; -de	-e; -de
<i>Pl.</i>	-ap;	-iap	-on; -don	-en; -den

Imper. sg. -(a); *pl.* -(i)ap. *Inf.* -(i)an.

Partic. pres. -(i)ende; *pret.* -en, -ed, -od. *Ger.* (i)enne.

TEXTS.

I.

SENTENCES.

Ān on-ġinn is ealra þinga, þæt is God æl-mihtig. Se ġe-lēafa þe biþ būtan ġōdum weorcum, sē is dēad; þis sind þāra apostola word. Ic eom ġōd hierde: se ġōda hierde seþþ his āgen lif for his scēapum. Ūre Ā-līesend is se ġōda hierde, and wē crīstene mēnn sind his scēap. Se mōna his leoht ne seþþ, and steorran of heofone feallap. Swā swā wæter ā-dwæscþ fȳr, swā ā-dwæscþ sēo ælmesse synna.

Ealle ġe-sceafta, heofonas and enġlas, sunnan and mōnan, steorran and eorþan, eall niētenu and ealle fuglas, sǣ and ealle fiscas God ġe-scōp and ġe-worhte on siex dagum; and on þāem seofopan dæġe hē ġe-ēndode his weorc; and hē be-hēold þā eall his weorc þe hē ġe-worhte, and hīe wǣron eall swīpe ġōd. Hē fērde ġeond manigū land, bōdiende Godes ġe-lēafan. Hē forlēt eall woruld-þing. Se cyning be-bēad þæt man scolde ofer eall Angel-cynn scīpu wyrčan; and hiera wæs swā fela swā nǣfre ær ne wæs on nānes cyninges dæġe. Se cyning hēt of-slēan ealle þā Deniscan mēnn þe on Angel-cynne wǣron.

Þā ne mihton hīe him nān word and-swarian, ne nān mann ne dorste hine nān þing mǣre āscian. Hīe fuhton

on þā burg ealne dæg, and þōhton þæt hīc hīe scolden ā-breca. Se eorl ge-wende west tō Īr-lande, and wæs þær ealne þone winter. Æþelred cyning and Ælfred his brōþor fuhton wip ealne þone here on Æscas-dūne.

- 25 Se mann is ēce on ānum dāle, þæt is, on þære sǣwle; hēo ne ge-endaþ nǣfre. Gif se biscop dēþ be his āgnum willan, and wile bindan þone un-scyldigan, and þone scyldigan ā-līesan, þonne forlīest hē þā miht þe him God for-geaf. Þēod winþ on-gēan þēode, and rīce on-gēan rīce.
- 30 Ealle mēnn ēow hatiaþ for mīnum naman. Hē ge-worhte fela wundra binnan þām fierste þe hē biscop wæs. Hē ge-hælde sum wif mid hālgum wætre. Se cyning wearþ of-slægen fram his āgnum folce. On þām ilcan gēare wæs se mīcla hungor geond Angel-cynn. Se mæsse-prēost āscap
- 35 þæt cild, and cwipþ: 'Wip-sæcst þū dēofle?' Þonne and-wyrt se god-fæder, and cwipþ: 'Ic wip-sace dēofle.' God ælmihtiga, ge-miltsa mē synn-fullum! Æþelred cyning cōm hām tō his āgenre þēode, and hē glædlice fram him eallum on-fangen wearþ.
- 40 Crist, ūre Dryhten, be-bēad his leornung-cnihtum þæt hīe scolden tæcan eallum þēodum þā þing þā hē self him tæhte. Gif gē for-giefas mannum hiera synna, þonne for-giefþ ēower se heofonlica Fæder ēowre synna. Ne mæg nān mann twām hlāfordum þēowian: oppe hē ānne hataþ and
- 45 oþerne lufas, oppe hē biþ ānum ge-hiersum and oþrum un-gehiersum.

Se cyning nam þæs eorles sunu mid him tō Ēngla-lande. Mēnn be-hōfiaþ gōdre lāre on þissum tīman, þe is ge-ēndung þisse worulde. Se lichama, þe is þære sǣwle rēaf, and-
50 biðas þæs mīclan dōmes; and þeah hē bēo tō dūste for-

·molsnod, God hine ā·rærþ, and ge·bringþ tō·gædre sǣwle and lichaman tō þǣm ēcan life. Hwælc fæder wile sellan his cilde stān, gif hit hine hlāfes bitt? Ā·giefap þǣm cāsere þā þing þe þæs cāseres sind, and Gode þā þing þe Godes sind. Sēo sǣwol and-bīðap þæs ēcan æristes.

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Hē wæs cyning ofer eall Ængla-land twentig wintra. God ælmihtig is ealra cyninga cyning, and ealra hlāforda hlāford. Dēofol is ealra un-riht-wisra manna hēafod, and þā yflan mēnn sind his limu. Synnfulra manna dēap is yfel and earmlic, for þǣm þe hīe farap of þissum scortan life tō ēcum 60 wītum. Hū fela hlāfa hæbbe gē? Seofon, and fēa fisca. Ne ge·wilna þū ōpres mannes æhta!

On þǣm landum eardodon Ængle, ær þǣm þe hīe hider on land cōmon. Hīe fuhton on þā burg ealne dæg, ac hīe ne mihton hīe ā·brecan. Þā ēodon hīe tō hiera scīpum. Þær 65 bēoþ swīpe manige byrig on þǣm lande, and on ælcra byrig biþ cyning.

God cwæp tō Noē: 'Ic wile for·dōn eall mann-cynn mid wætre for hiera synnum, ac ic wile ge·healdan þē, and þīn wif, and þīne þrie suna.' Ān mann hæfde twēgen suna; þā 70 cwæp hē tō þǣm ieldran: 'gā and wyrē tō·dæg on mīnum wīn·gearde.' Þā cwæp hē: 'ic nyle:' ēode þeah siþþan tō þǣm wīngearde. Hē dyde his fæder willan. Se prēost cwæp tō þǣm folce: 'Ic ēow blētsige on naman þæs Fæder, þæs Suna, and þæs Hālgan Gāstes.' Āra þīnum fæder and 75 þīnre mēder! Sum wif cōm tō Crīste, and bæd for hiere dehter. Sēo dohtor wearþ ge·hæled þurh ge·lēafan þære mēder.

Bēoþ ge·myndige þāra twēgra worda þe Dryhten cwæp on

80 his god-spelle! Hē cwæp: 'For'giefap, and ēow biþ for-
giefen; seþlaþ, and ēow biþ ge'seald.'

Twēgen mēnn ēodon intō Godes temple hīe tō ge'bid-
denne. Ælfred cyning fōr mid þrim sċipum ūt on sǣ, and
ge'feah t wip fēower sċip-hlæstas Dēniscra manna, and þāra
85 sċipa twā ge'nam, and þā mēnn of'slægene wǣron þe
þāer-on wǣron. Þā cōmon þrēo sċipu. Þā ge'fēngon hīe
þāra þrēora sċipa twā, and þā mēnn of'slōgon, calle būtan
fisum. Se witega ā'wrāt be þām fēower nīetenum þe him
ætiewdu wǣron, þæt hīe hæfden ēagan him on ælce healse.
90 An þāra nīetena wæs on mēnniscra onsiene him ætiewed,
ōþer on lēon onsiene, þridde on cealtes, fēorþe on carnes.

God pone ærestan mann rihtne and gōdne ge'scōp, and
eall mann-cynn mid him. Ælfred Æþelwulfing wæs cyning
ofer eall Angel-cynn būtan þām dæle þe under Dēna on-
95 wealde wæs. Ælc gōd trēow bierþ gōde wæstmas, and ælc
yfel trēow bierþ yfle wæstmas; ne mæg þæt gōde trēow
beran yfle wæstmas, ne þæt yfle trēow gōde wæstmas.
Eadigu sind ēowru ēagan, for þām þe hīe ge'scōp, and
ēowru ēaran, for þām þe hīe ge'hierap. Swā hwā swā seþþ
100 anum þurstigum manne ceald wæter on minum naman, ne
for'liet hē his mēde. Ne fare gē on hǣþenra manna wege!
Gōd mann of gōdum gold-horde bringþ gōd forþ; and yfel
mann of yflum goldhorde bringþ yfel forþ.

Gregōrius se hālga pāpa is rihtlice ge'cweden Engliscre
105 þēode apostol. Þā hē ge'seah þæt se mǣsta dæl þære þēode
his lāre for'sawon, þā for'lēt hē hīe, and ge'cēas þā hǣþnan
lēode. Gif se blinda blindne lætt, hīe feallap bēgen on āne
pytt. Se Hālga Gāst is lufu and willa þæs Fæder and þæs
Suna; and hīe sind calle ge'lice mihtige. Betera is sēo
110 sǣwol þonne se mēte, and bētera se lichama þonne his scrūd.

Sēo sāwol is gāst, and be eorþlicum męttum ne leofaþ. Be-healdaþ þās flēogendan fuglas, þe ne sāwaþ ne ne rīpaþ, ac se heofonlica Fæder hīe ā-fētt. Hē cwæp, 'Ic neom oþrum mannum ge-lic ;' swelce hē cwæde, 'Ic āna eom riht-wīs, and þā oþre sind synn-fulle.'

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Þā se Hælend þanon fōr, þā folgodon him twēgen blinde, cwepende : 'Gēmiltsa unc, Davīdes sunu !' Hē cwæp tō him : 'Ge-liefe gīt þæt ic inc mæge ge-hælan ?' Hē cwæp : 'Sīe inc æfter incrum ge-lēafan.' Æpelstān cyning fōr inn on Scot-land, ægþer ge mid land-hēre ge mid scīp-hēre, and his micel ofer-hergode. Se mann þe God forgiett, God forgiett ēac hine. Farap, and lērap ealle þēoda ! Lērap hīe þæt hīe healden eall þā þing þe ic ēow be-bēad ! Sume męnn sægdon be him þæt hē wære Ælfredes sunu cyninges. Se Hælend āscode his leornung-cnihtas, 'Hwone secgap męnn þæt sīe mannes Sunu ?' Hwæt secge gē þæt ic sīe ? Þū eart þæs libbandan Godes sunu. Crīst cwæp be his Fæder : 'Gē secgap þæt hē ēower God sīe, and gē hine ne on-cnēowon.' Gif hīe þone hālgan Fæder on-cnēowen, þonne under-fēngēn hīe mid ge-lēafan his Sunu, þe hē ā-sende tō middan-gearde. Se weg is swīpe nearu and sticol sē þe lætt tō heofona rīce ; and se weg is swīpe brād and smēpe sē þe lætt tō helle wīte. Dysig biþ se weg-fērenda mann sē þe nimp þone smēpan weg þe hine mis-lætt, and for-lætt þone sticolan þe hine ge-bringþ tō þære byrig. Þæt ic ēow secge on þeostrum, secgap hit on leohte ; and þæt gē on ēare ge-hīeraþ, bodiap uppan hrōfum. Hīe scufon ut hīera scīpu, and ge-węndon him be-geondan sē.

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Healdaþ and dōp swā hwæt swā hīe secgap ; and ne dō gē nā æfter hīera weorcum : hīe secgap, and ne dōp. Eall hīera weorc hīe dōp þæt męnn hīe ge-sēon. Hīe lufiap þæt

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man hīe grēte on strætum. *Ēalā gē nāddran and nāddrena cynn, hū flēo gē fram helle dōme?*

Wē sind ealle cuman on þissum and-weardan life, and
 145 ūre eard nis nā hēr; ac wē sind hēr swelce weġ-fērende
 men: ān cymb, oþer færþ. Hwelc mann seþ his bearne
 nāddran, gif hit fises bitt? *Ælc þāra þe bitt, hē on-fēhþ;*
 and sē þe sēcþ, hē hit fint. Ne gæþ ælc þāra on heofona
 rice þe cwipþ tō mē, 'Dryhten, Dryhten;'
 150 mīnes Fæder willan þe on heofonum is, sē gæþ on heofona
 rice. Nis hit nā gōd þæt man nime bearna hlāf and hun-
 dum weorpe. Ic hæbbe þegnas under mē: and ic cwepe tō
 þissum, 'gā,' and hē gæþ; and tō oþrum, 'cum,' and hē
 cymb, and tō mīnum þēowe, 'wyrþ þis,' and hē wyrþ.

155 Se Hælend ġe-nam þā fif hlāfas, and blētsode, and tō-
 bræc, and tō-dælde betwix þām sittendum; swā ġe-lice ēac
 þā fīscas tō-dælde; and hīe ealle ġe-nōg hæfdon. Þā þe
 þær æton wæron fēower þusend manna, būtan cildum and
 wīfum. Hīe cōmon tō him, and tō him ġebædon, and þus
 160 cwædon: 'Sōþlice þū eart Godes sunu.' Ne wēne ġe þæt
 ic cōme sibbe on eorþan to sēdenne: ne cōm ic sibbe tō
 sēdenne, ac sweord. Hē be-bēad þæt hīe sæten ofer þære
 eorþan. Hē sægde þæt Norþ-manna land wære swīpe lang
 and swīpe smæl.

165 Hīe ealle on þone cyning wæron feohtende, oþ þæt hīe
 hine ofslæġenne hæfdon. *Ælc mann þe oþre men forsihþ*
bīþ fram Gode forsewen. Sē þe ēaran hæbbe tō ġe-hierenne,
 ġe-hiere. *Gōd is ūs hēr tō bēonne.*

God cwæþ tō ānum wītegan, sē wæs Ionas ġe-hāten:
 170 'Far tō þære byrig, and boda þær þā word þe ic þē sēcġe.'

Lufap ēowre fiend, and dōþ wel þām þe ēow yfel dōþ. Lufa Dryhten þinne God on ealre þinre heortan, and on ealre þinre sawle, and on eallum þinum mōde. Sē þe ne lufap his brōþor, þone þe hē ġe'sihþ, hū mæg hē lufian God, þone þe hē ne ġe'sihþ licham-lice? Seġe ūs hwonne þās 175 þing ġe·weorþen, and hwelc tācen sīe þīnes tō-cymes and worulde ġe·endunge.

Se Hælend cwæþ tō ānum his leornung-cnihta, sē wæs hāten Philippus: 'Mid hwæm magon wē bycgan hlāf þissum folce?' Wel wiste Crīst hwæt hē dōn wolde, and hē wiste 180 þæt Philippus þæt nyste. God mæg dōn eall þing; wē sculon wundrian his mihte, and ēac ġe·liefan. Crīst ā·rærde Lazarum of dēape, and cwæþ tō his leornung-cnihtum: 'Tō·liesap his bēndas, þæt hē gān mæge.' God is ælmihtig, and mæg dōn eall þæt hē wile. Ġē nyton on hwelcre tīde 185 ēower hlāford cuman wile. For þām bēo ġē gearwe; for þām þe mannes Sunu wile cuman on þære tīde þe ġē nyton. Se Hælend cwæþ be his Fæder: 'Ic hine cann, and ġif ic seġe þæt ic hine ne cunne, þonne bēo ic lēas, ēow ġe·lic.'

Se dēofol cwæþ tō Crīste: 'Ġif þū sīe Godes sunu, cwep 190 tō þissum stānum þæt hīe bēon ā·wende tō hlāfum.' Þā and-wyrde se Hælend, and cwæþ: 'Hit is ā·writen, "ne leofap se mann nā be hlāfe ānum, ac leofap be eallum þām wordum þe gāþ of Godes mūpe."' Se Hælend cōm tō him, þær hīe wæron ġe·gadrode, and cwæþ: 'Sīe sibb betwix 195 ēow; ic hit eom; ne bēo ġē nā ā·fyrhte.' Fæder ūre, þū þe eart on heofonum, sīe þīn nama ġe·hālgod. Wē syngodon, wē dydon un-rihtlice; seġe ūs forġiefnesse: hwæt sculon wē dōn?

II.

FROM THE GOSPEL OF ST. MATTHEW.

VII. 24-7.

Ælc þāra þe þās mīn word ge·hīerþ, and þā wyrçþ, biþ
ge·lic þām wīsan werc, sē his hūs ofer stān ge·timbrode.
þā cōm þær regen and micel flōd, and þær blēowon windas,
and ā·hruron on þæt hūs, and hit nā ne feoll : sōþlice hit
5 wæs ofer stān ge·timbrod.

And ælc þāra þe ge·hīerþ þās mīn word, and þā ne wyrçþ,
sē biþ ge·lic þām dysigan mēnn, þe ge·timbrode his hūs ofer
sand·ceosol. þā rīnde hit, and þær cōm flōd, and blēowon
windas, and ā·hruron on þæt hūs, and þæt hūs feoll ; and
10 his hryre wæs micel.

XII. 18-21.

Hēr is mīn cnapa, þone ic ge·cēas ; mīn ge·corena, on þām
wel ge·licode mīnre sāwle : ic ā·sette mīnne gāst ofer hine,
and dōm hē bodað þeodum. Ne flīt hē, ne hē ne hriemþ,
ne nān mann ne ge·hīerþ his stefne on strætum. Tō·cwīesed
15 hrēod hē ne for·briett, and smēocende fleax hē ne ā·dwāesch,
ær þām þe hē ā·weorpe dōm tō sige. And on his naman
þeoda ge·hyhtap.

XIII. 3-8.

Sōþlice üt ēode se sāwere his sād tō sāwenne. And þā
þā hē sēow, sumu hīe feollon wip weg, and fuglas cōmon
20 and æton þā. Sōþlice sumu feollon on stānihte, þær hit

næfde micle eorþan, and hrædlice ūp sprunġon, for þām þe hie næfdon þære eorþan dīepan; sōþlice, ūp sprunġenre sunnan, hie ā-drūgodon and forscruncan, for þām þe hie næfdon wyrtruman. Sōþlice sumu fēollon on þornas, and þā þornas wēoxon, and forþrysmdon þā. Sumu sōþlice 25 fēollon on gōde eorþan, and sealdon wæstm, sum hundfealdne, sum sixtig-fealdne, sum þritig-fealdne.

XIII. 24-30.

Heofona rīce is ġe-worden þām mēnn ġe-lic þe sēow gōd sād on his æcere. Sōþlice, þā þā mēnn slēpon, þā cōm his fēonda sum, and ofersēow hit mid coccele on middan þām 30 hwæte, and fērde þanon. Sōþlice, þā sēow wyrte wēox, and þone wæstm brōhte, þā ætrowde se coccel hine. Þā ēodon þæs hlāfordes þēowas and cwædon: 'Hlāford, hū, ne sēowe þū gōd sād on þīnum æcere? hwanon hæfde hē coccel?' Þā cwæp hē: 'þæt dyde unhold mǣnn.' Þā cwædon þā 35 þēowas: 'Wilt þū, wē gāþ and gadriap hie?' Þā cwæp hē: 'Nese: þy lās ġe þone hwæte ā-wyrtwalien, þonne ġe þone coccel gadriap. Lætap æġþer weaxan oþ rīp-tīman; and on þām rīptīman ic sēcġe þām rīperum: "gadriap ærest þone coccel, and bindap sceaft-mælum tō forbærnenne; 49 and gadriap þone hwæte intō minum bērne."

XIII. 44-8.

Heofona rīce is ġe-lic ġe-hyddum gold-horde on þām æcere. Þone be-hytt se mann þe hine fint, and for his blisse gēþ, and seþ eall þæt hē āh, and ġe-byġþ þone æcer.

Eft is heofona rīce ġe-lic þām mangere þe sōhte þæt gōde 45 mere-grot. Þā hē funde þæt ān dēor-wierpe meregrot, þā ēode hē, and sealde eall þæt hē āhte, and bohte þæt mere-grot.

Eft is heofona riçe ge·lic ā·sendum nette on þā sǣ, and of
 50 ælcum fisc-cynne, gadriendum. Þā hīc þā þæt nett ūp
 ā·tugon, and sǣton bē/þām strande, þā ge·curon hīc þā
 gōdan on hiera fatu, and þā yslan hīc ā·wurpon ūt.

XVIII. 12-14.

Gif hwelc mann hæfþ hund scēapā, and him losað ān of
 þām, hū, ne for·lætt hē þā nigon and hund·nigontig on þām
 55 muntum, and gæþ, and sēcþ þæt ān þe for·wearþ? And gif
 hit ge·limpþ þæt hē hit fint, sōþlice ic ēow seçge þæt hē
 swīpor ge·blissað for þām anum þonne for þām nigon and
 hund·nigontigum þe nā ne losodon.

XX. 1-16.

Heofona riçe is ge·lic þām hīredes ealdre, þe on ærne-
 60 mergen ūt ēode ā·hýran wyrhtan on his wīn-geard. Ge·wor-
 denre ge·cwīd-rædenne þām wyrhtum, hē sealde ælcum āne
 pēning wīþ his dāges weorce, and ā·sende hīe on his wīn-
 geard. And þā hē ūt ēode ymbe undern-tīd, hē ge·seah
 65 ōpre on strāte idle standan. Þā cwæp hē: 'Gā gē on
 mīnne wīngeard, and ic selle ēow þæt riht bīþ.' And hīe þā
 fērdon. Eft hē ūt ēode ymbe þā siextan and nigopan
 tīd, and dyde þām swā ge·lice. Þā ymbe þā endlystan
 tīd hē ūt ēode, and funde ōpre standende, and þā sægde hē:
 'Hwý stande gē hēr ealne dæg, idle?' Þā cwædon hīe:
 70 'For þām þe ūs nān mann ne hýrde.' Þā cwæp hē: 'And
 gā gē on mīnne wīngeard.'

Sōþlice þā hit wæs æfen ge·worden, þā sægde se wīngeardes
 hlāford his ge·refan: 'Clipa þā wyrhtan, and ā·gief him
 hīera mēde; on·ginn fram þām ytemestan oþ þone fyrme-
 75 stan.' Eornostlice þā þā ge·cōmon þe ymbe þā endlystan
 tīd cōmon, þā on·fēngon hīe ælc his pēning. And þā þe

þær ærest cōmon, wēndon þæt hīe scolden mære on-fōn; þā on-fēngon hīe syndrige peningas. Ðā on-gunnon hīe murc-nian on-gēan þone hīredes ealdor, and þus cwædon: 'þās ytemestan worhton āne tīd, and þū dydest hīe ge-lice ūs, so þe bæron byrþenna on þisses dæges hætan.' Ðā cwæp hē and-swariende hīera ānum: 'Ealā þū frēond, ne dō ic þe nānne tēonan; hū, ne cōme þū tō mē tō wyrccenne wip ānum peninge? Nim þæt þīn is, and gā; ic wile þissum ytemestum sellan eall swā micel swā þe. Oppe ne mōt ic 85 dōn þæt ic wile? Hwæper þe þīn ēage mǣnfull is for þām þe ic gōd eom? Swā bēop þa fyrrestan ytemeste, and þā ytemestan fyrreste; sōþlice manige sind ge-clipode, and fēa ge-corene.'

XXII. 2-14.

Heofona rīce is ge-lic þām cyninge þe macode his suna-90 giesta, and sende his þēowas, and clipode þā ge-lapodan tō þām giestum. Ðā noldon hīe cuman. Ðā sende hē eft ōpre þēowas, and sægde þām ge-lapodum: 'Nū ic ge-gearwode mīne feorme: mīne feātras and mīne fuglas sind of-slægene, and eall mīn-þing sind gearu; cumap tō þām giestum.' Ðā 95 for-giemdon hīe þæt, and ferdon, sum tō his tūne, sum tō his mangunge. And þā ōpre nāmon his þēowas, and mid tēonan ge-swēnc-ton, and of-slōgon. Ðā se cyning þæt ge-hierde, þā wæs hē ierre, and sende his here tō, and for-dyde þā mann-slagan, and hīera burg for-bærnde. 100

Ðā cwæp hē tō his þēowum: 'Witodlice þās giesta sind gearwe, ac þā þe ge-lapode wæron ne sind wierpe. Gāp nū tō wega gelætum, and clipiap tō þissum giestum swā hwelce swā ge ge-mēten.' Ðā ēodon þā þēowas ūt on þā wegas, and ge-gadrodon ealle þā þe hīe ge-mēttan, gōde and yfle; 105 þā wæron þā giest-hūs mid sittendum mannum gefylde.

Ðā ēode se cyning inn, þæt hē wolde ge-seon þā þe þær

sæton, and þā ge-seah hē þær ānne mann þe næs mid giest-
 licum rēafe gescrydd. Þā cwæp hē : 'Lā, frēond, hūmeta
 110 ēodest þū inn, and næfdest giestlic rēaf?' Þā swigode hē.
 And se cyning cwæp tō his þegnum : 'Ge-bindap his handa
 and his fēt, and weorþap hine on þā yterrān þeostru ; þær biþ
 wōp and tōþa grist-bitung.' Witodlice manige sind ge-
 lapode, and fēa ge-corene.

XXV. 1-13.

115 Þonne biþ heofona rīce ge-lic þæm tien fæmnum, þe þā
 leoht-fatu nāmon, and fērdon on-gēan þone brýd-guman and
 þā brýd. Hiera sif wæron dysige, and sif glēawe. And þā sif
 dysigan nāmon leohtfatu, and ne nāmon nānne ele mid him ;
 þā glēawan nāmon ele on hiera fatum mid þæm leohtfatum.
 120 Þā se brýdguma ielde, þā hnappodon hīe ealle, and slēpon.
 Witodlice tō middre nihte man hriemde, and cwæp : 'Nū se
 brýdguma cymþ farap him tō-gēanes.' Þā ā-rison ealle þā
 fæmnan, and glengdon hiera leohtfatu. Þā cwædon þā
 dysigan to þæm wīsum : 'Sellaþ ūs of ēowrum ele, for þæm
 125 ūre leohtfatu sind ā-cwēnctū.' Þā and-swarodon þā glēawan,
 and cwædon : 'Nese ; þy lās þe wē and gē næbben genōg :
 gāþ tō þæm cīependum, and bycgāþ ēow ele.' Witodlice,
 þā hīe fērdon, and woldon bycgan, þā cōm se brýdguma ;
 and þā þe gearwe wæron ēodon inn mid him tō þæm
 130 giestum ; and sēo duru wæs be-locen. Þā æt niehstan cōmon
 þā ōpre fæmnan, and cwædon : 'Dryhten, Dryhten, læt ūs
 inn.' Þā and-swarode hē him, and cwæp : 'Sōþ ic ēow
 secge, ne cann ic ēow.' Witodlice, waciap, for þæm þe gē
 nyton ne þone dæg ne þā tid.

XXV. 14-30.

135 Sum mann fērde on eþþeodignesse, and clipode his

pēowas, and be-tæhte him his æhta. And ānum hē sealde
 fif pund, sumum twā, sumum ān : æghwelcūm be his āgnum
 mægne ; and fērde sōna.

Þā fērde sē þe þā fif pund underfēng, and gēstriende
 oþru fif. And eall-swā sē þe þā twā underfēng, gēstriende 140
 oþru twā. Witodlice sē þe þæt ān underfēng, fērde, and
 be-dealf hit on eorþan, and be-hydde his hlāfordes feoh.

Witodlice æfter miclum fierste cōm þāra pēowa hlāford,
 and dihte him gē-rād. Þā cōm sē þe þā fif pund underfēng,
 and brōhte oþru fif, and cwæp : ‘ Hlāford, fif pund þū sealdest 145
 mē ; nū ic gēstriende oþru fif.’ Þā cwæp his hlāford tō
 him : ‘ Bēo blipe, þū gōda pēow and gētrēowa : for þām
 þe þū wære gētrēowe ofer lýtlu þing, ic gēsette þē ofer
 miclu ; gā intō þīnes hlāfordes blisse.’ Þā cōm sē þe þā
 twā pund underfēng, and cwæp : ‘ Hlāford, twā pund þū 150
 mē sealdest ; nū ic hæbbe gēstriened oþru twā.’ Þā cwæp
 his hlāford tō him : ‘ Gē-blissa, þū gōda pēow and gētrēowa :
 for þām þe þū wære gētrēowe ofer fēa, ofer fela ic þē
 gēsette ; gā on þīnes hlāfordes gēfēan.’ Þā cōm sē þe þæt
 ān pund underfēng, and cwæp : ‘ Hlāford, ic wāt þæt 155
 þū eart heard mann : þū riþst þær þū ne sēowe, and
 gaderast þær þū ne sprēngdest. And ic fērde of-drædd,
 and be-hydde þīn pund on eorþan ; hēr þū hæfst þæt þīn
 is.’ Þā andswarode his hlāford him, and cwæp : ‘ þū yfla
 pēow and slāwa, þū wistest þæt ic riþe þær ic ne sēowe, 160
 and ic gadriþe þær ic ne strēdde ; hit gēbyrede þæt þū
 be-fæste mīn feoh myneterum, and ic nāme, þonne ic cōme,
 þæt mīn is, mid þām gafole. A-nimað þæt pund æt him, and
 sællað þām þe mē þā tien pund brōhte. Witodlice ælcūm
 þāra þe hæfþ man sælp, and hē hæfþ gē-nōg ; þām þe næfþ, 165
 þæt him þyncþ þæt hē hæbbe, þæt him biþ æt-brodden. And
 weorpaþ þone un-nyttan pēow on þā yterran pēostru ; þær
 biþ wōp and tōpa grist-bitung.’

III.

OLD TESTAMENT PIECES.

I.

Æfter þæm sōþlice ealle mēnn spræcon āne spræce. Þā þā hīe fērdon fram Ēast-dæle, hīe fundon āne feld on Sennaār-lande, and wunodon þær-on.

Þā cwædon hīe him betwēonan: 'Uton wyrcean ūs tigelan, and ælan hīe on fýre!' Witodlice hīe hæfdon tigelan for stān and tierwan for weal-līm. And hīe cwædon: 'Uton timbrian ūs ceastre, and stīepel oþ heofon hēanne! uton weorþian ūrne naman, ær þæm þe wē sien tō-dælde geond ealle eorþan!'

10 Witodlice Dryhten ā-stāg niþer, tō þæm þæt hē ge-sāwe þā burg and þone stīepel, þe Adāmes bearn ge-timbrodon. And hē cwæp: 'þis is ān folc, and ealle hīe sprecap ān læden, and hīe be-gunnon þis tō wyrceanne: ne ge-swīcap hīe ær þæm þe hit gearu sie; sōþlice uton cuman and tō-dælan
15 hīa spræce!'

Swā Dryhten hīe tō-dælde of þære stōwe geond ealle eorþan. And for þæm man nemnde þā stōwe Babel for þæm þe þær wæron tō-dælde ealle spræca.

II.

God wolde þā fandian Abrahāmes ge-hīersumnesse, and
20 clipode his naman, and cwæp him þus tō: 'Nim þīnne ān-cennedan sūnu Isaāc, þe þū lufast, and far tō þæm

lande Visionis hrafe, and ge-offra hine þær uppān ānre dūne.'

Abrahām þā ā-rās on þære ilcan nihte, and fērde mid twām cnapum tō þām fierlenum lande, and Isaāc samod, 25 on assum rīdende.

Þā on þām priddan dæge, þā-hie þā dūne ge-sāwon, þær þær hie tō scoldon tō ofslēanne Isaāc, þā cwæp Abrahām tō þām twām cnapum þus: 'Andbīdiap ēow hēr mid þām assum sume hwile! ic and þæt cild gāþ unc tō ge-biddenne, 30 and wit sibban cumap sōna eft tō ēow.'

Abrahām þā hēt Isaāc beran þone wudu tō þære stōwe, and hē self bær his sweord and fyr. Isaāc þā āscode Abrahām his fæder: 'Fæder mīn, ic āscige hwær sēo offrung sīe; hēr is wudu and fyr.' Him andwyrde se fæder: 'God fore- 35 scēawap, mīn sunu, him self þā offrunge.'

Hie cōmon þā tō þære stōwe þe him ge-sweotolode God; and hē þær weofod ā-rērde on þā ealdan wisan, and þone wudu ge-lōgode swā swā hē hit wolde habban tō his suna bærnette, sibban hē ofslægen wurde. Hē ge-band þā his 40 sunu, and his sweord ā-tēah, þæt hē hine ge-offrode on þā ealdan wisan.

Mid þām þe hē wolde þæt weorc be-ginnan, þā clipode Godes engel arodlice of heofonum: 'Abrahām!' Hē andwyrde sōna. Se engel him cwæp tō: 'Ne ā-cwēle þū 45 þæt cild, ne þīne hand ne ā-streče ofer his swēoran! Nū ic on-cnēow sōþlice þæt þū on-drætst swīpe God, nū þū þīnne ān-cennedan sunu woldest ofslēan for him.'

Þā be-seah Abrahām sōna under bæc, and ge-seah þær ānne ramm be-twix þām brēmrum be þām hornum ge-hæftne, 50 and hē hæfde þone ramm tō þære offrunge, and hine þær of-snāp Gode tō lāce for his sunu Isaāc. Hē hēt þā stōwe *Dominus uidet*, þæt is 'God ge-sihþ,' and giet is ge-sægd swā, *In monte Dominus videbit*, þæt is, 'God ge-sihþ on dūne.'

55 Eft clipode se engel Abrahām, and cwæp: 'Ic sægde þurh mē selfne, sægde se Ælmihtiga, nū þū noldest ārian þīnum āncennedum suna, ac þē wæs minn ege mære þonne his lif, ic þē nū blētsige, and þinne of-spring ge-manig-felde swā swā steorran on heofonum, and swā swā sand-ceosol
 60 on sǣ; þīn ofspring sccal āgan hiera fēonda geatu. And on þīnum sǣde bēop ealle þēoda ge-blētsode, for þāem þe þū ge-hiersumodest minre hāse þus.'

Abrahām þā ge-cierde sōna tō his cnapum, and ferdon him hām sōna mid heofonlicre blētsunge.

III.

65 Sum cwēn wæs on sūp-dæle, Saba ge-hāten, snotor and wīs. Þā ge-hierde hēo Salomones hlisan, and cōm fram þāem sūpernum ge-mǣrum to Salomone binnan Hierusalēm mid micelre fare, and hiere ofsendas bēron sūperne wyrta, and dēor-wierpe gimm-stānas, and un-gerīm gold. Sēo cwēn
 70 þā hæfde spræce wip Salomon, and sægde him swā hwæt swā hēo on hiere heortan ge-þōhte. Salomon þā hie lārde, and hiere sægde ealra þāra worda andgiēt þe hēo hine āscode. Þā ge-seah sēo cwēn Salomones wīsdōm, and þæt mære tempel þe hē ge-timbrod hæfde, and þā lāc þe man Gode
 75 offrode, and þæs cyninges manig-fealde þegnunga, and wæs tō þāem swīpe of-wundrod þæt hēo næfde furpor nānne gāst, for þāem þe hēo ne mihte nā furpor smēan. Hēo cwæp þā tō þāem cyninge: 'Sōþ is þæt word þe ic ge-hierde on mīnum earde be þē and be þīnum wīsdōme, ac ic nolde
 80 ge-liefan ær þāem þe ic self hit ge-sawe. Nū hæbbe ic ā-fandod þæt mē næs be healfum dæle þīn mǣrþo ge-cyþed. Mære is þīn wīsdōm and þīn weorc þonne se hlisa wære þe ic ge-hierde. Eadige sind þīne þegnas and þīne þēowas, þe simle æt-foran þē standap, and þīnne wīsdōm ge-hierap.
 85 Ge-blētsod sīe se ælmihtiga God, þe þē ge-cēas and ge-sette

ofer Israhēla riċe, þæt þū dōmas sētte and riht-wisnesse.' Hēo forġeaf þām cyninge þā hund-twelftig punda goldes, and unġerīm dēorwierþra wyrtā and dēorwierþra ġimmstāna. Salomon ēac forġeaf þære cwēne swā hwæs swā hēo ġiernde æt him; and hēo ġe-wēnde on-ġeān tō hierē ēþle mid hierē 90 þegnum. Salomon þā wæs ġe-mærsod ofer eallum eorþlicum cyningum, and ealle þēoda ġe-wilnodon þæt hīe hine ġe-sāwen, and his wīsdōm ġe-hierden, and hīe him manigfeald lāc brōhton.

Sēo cwēn hæfde ġe-tācninge þære hālgan ġe-lapunge calles 95 crīstenes folces, þe cōm tō þām ġe-sibbsuman Crīste tō ġe-hierenne his wīsdōm and þā god-spellican lāre þa hē ā-stealde, and be on-lichtunge þæs sōþan ġe-lēasan, and be þām tōweardan dōme, be ūre sāwle un-dēadlicnesse, and be hyhte and wuldre þæs ġe-mānelican āristes. 100

Sēo cwēn cōm tō Salomone mid miċlum lācum on golde and on dēorwierþum ġimmstānum and wyrt-bræþum; and þæt bāron oľfendas. Sēo ġe-lēassulle ġe-lapung, þe cymþ of ālcum earde tō Crīste, bringþ him þās fore-sæġdan lāc æfter ġāstlicum andġiete. Hēo oľfraþ him gold þurh sōþne 105 ġe-lēasan, and wyrtbræþas þurh ġe-bedu, and dēorwierþe ġimmas þurh fæġernesse ġōdra þēawa and hāligra mæġnā. Be þisse ġe-lapunge cwæþ se witeġa tō Gode: *Adstilit regina a dextris tuis, in vestitu deaurato, circumdata varietate,* þæt is, 'sēo cwēn stęnt æt þīnre swīþran, on ofergyldum 110 ġierlan, ymb-scrýdd mid manigfealdre fāġnesse.' Sēo ġāstlice cwēn, Godes ġe-lapung, is ġe-ġlęnged mid dēorwierþre fræt-wunge and manigfealdum blēo ġōdra drohtnunga and mihta.

Hēo sæġde Salomone ealle hierē dīegolnessa, and sēo 115 ġe-lapung ġe-openaþ Crīste hierē inn-ġehyġd and þa dīeglan ġe-þōhtas on sōþre andetnesse.

Oľfendas bāron þā dēorwierþan lāc mid þære cwēne

intō Hierusalēm; for þām þe þā hāþnan, þe ær wæron
 120 ge'hoferode þurh ġitsunge and atollice þurh leahtras, bāron,
 þurh hiera ġe'cierrednesse and ġe'lēafan, þā ġāstlican lāc
 tō Crīstes handum.

Sēo cwēn wundrode Salomones wīsdōmes, and his ġe'tim-
 brunga, and þegnunga; and sēo ġe'lapung wundraþ Crīstes
 125 wīsdōmes, for þām þe hē is sōþ wīsdōm, and call wīsdōm is
 of him. Hē ġe'timbrode þā hēalican heofonas and ealne
 middangeard, and ealle ġe'sceafta ġe'sette on þrim þingum,
in mensura, et pondere, et numero, þæt is, on ġe'mete, and
 on hefe, and on ġe'tele. Crīstes þegnung is ūre hālo and
 130 folca ā'liesednes, and þā sind ġe'sālige þe him þegnīaþ tō
 ġe'cwēmednesse on þām ġāstlicum ġe'rȳnum.

Sēo cwēn sægde þæt hiera nāre be healfum dāle ġe'sægd
 be Salomones mārþo, and sēo ġāstlice cwēn, Godes ġe'lapung,
 oppe ġe'hwelc hālig sāwol, þonne hēo cymþ tō þære heo-
 135 fonlican Hierusalēm, þonne ġe'sihþ hēo miccle māran mārþo
 and wuldor þonne hiera ær on life þurh wītegan oppe apo-
 stolas ġe'cȳdd wære. Ne mæg nān ēage on þissum life
 ġe'seon, ne nān ēare ġe'hieran, ne nānes mannes heorte
 ā'smēan þā þing þe God ġearcaþ þām þe hine lufiaþ. Þā
 140 þing wē magon beġietan, ac wē ne magon hīe ā'smēan,
 ne ūs nāfre ne ā'þriett þāra gōða ġe'nyhtsumnes.

Crīst is ealra cyninga cyning, and swā swā ealle þēoda
 woldon ġe'seon þone ġe'sibbsuman Salomon, and his wīsdōm
 ġe'hieran, and him mīslīcū lāc brōhton, swā ēac nū of callum
 145 þēodum ġe'wilniap mēnn tō ġe'seonne þone ġe'sibbsuman
 Crīst þurh ġe'lēafan, and þone godspellican wīsdōm ġe'hieran,
 and hīe him dæg-hwæmlice þā ġāstlican lāc ġe'offriap on
 manīġfealdum ġe'metum.

IV.

On Cȳres dagum cyninges wrēġdon þā Babilōniscan þone

witegan Daniël, for þæm þe hē tō-wearp hīera deofol-gield, 150
and cwædon ān-mōdlice tō þæm fore-sægðan cyninge Cýrum :
' Betæc us Daniël, þe ūrne god Bēl tō-wearp, and þone dracan
ā-cwealde þe wē on be-liefdon ; gif þū hine for-stentst, wē
for-dilgiap þē and þinne hīred.'

Þā ge-seah se cyning þæt hīe ān-mōde wæron, and nīe- 155
dunga þone witegan him tō handum ā-sceaƿ. Hīe þā hine
ā-wurpon intō ānum sēape, on þæm wæron seofon lēon, þæm
man sealde dæg-hwēmlice twā hriperu and twā scēap, ac him
wæs þā of togen / ælces fōðan siex dagas, þæt hīe þone Godes
mann ā-bitan scolden. 160

On þære tide wæs sum oþer witega on Jūdēa-lande, his
nama wæs Abacuc, sē bær his risterum mēte tō æcere. Þā
cōm him tō Godes engel, and cwæp : ' Abacuc, ber þone
mēte tō Babilōne, and seƿe Daniēle, sē þe sitt on þāra lēona
sēape.' Abacuc andwyrde þæm engle : ' Lā lēof, ne ge-seah 165
ic næfre þā burg, ne ic þone sēap nāt.'

Þā se engel ge-læhte hine be þæm feaxe, and hine bær
tō Babilōne, and hine sette bufan þæm sēape. Þā clipode se
Abacuc : ' þū Godes þēow, Daniël, nim þās lāc þe þē God
sende!' Daniël cwæp : ' Mīn Dryhten Hælend, sīe þē lof 170
and weorþ-mynd þæt þū mē ge-mundest.' And hē þā þære
sānde brēc. Witodlice Godes engel þær-rihte mid swif-
tum flyhte ge-brōhte þone disc-þegn, Abacuc, þær hē hine
ær ge-nam.

Se cyning þā Cýrus on þæm seofopan dæge ēode drēonig 175
tō þāra lēona sēape, and inn be-seah, and efne þā Daniël
sittende wæs ge-sundfull on-middan þæm lēonum. Þā clipode
se cyning mid micelre stefne : ' Mære is se God þe Daniël
on be-lief.' And hē þā mid þæm worde hine ā-tēah of þæm
scraefe, and hēt inn weorpan þā þe hine ær fordōn woldon. 180
Þæs cyninges hæs wearp hrædlice ge-fremmed, and þæs
witegan ehteras wurdon ā-scofene betwix þā lēon, and hīe

þær-rihte mid grædigum ^{þæm} cēaflum hīe ealle tō-tæron. þā
 cwæp se cyning : 'Forhtien and on-dræden ealle eorþ-būend
 185 Daniēles God, for þæm þe hē is Ā-liesend and Hælend,
 wyrēnde tæcnu and wundru on heofonan and on eorþan.'

V.

Nabochodonosor, se hæpena cyning, ge-hergode on Godes
 folce, on Jūdēa-lande, and for hiera mæn-dædum God þæt
 ge-þafode. þā ge-nam hē þā mæpm-fatu, gylðenū and sil-
 190 frenu, binnan Godes temple, and tō his lande mid him
 ge-lædde. Hit ge-lamp eft sippan þæt hē on swēfne āne
 ge-sihþe be him selfum ge-seah, swā swā him sippan ā-ēode.

Æfter þissum ymb twelf mōnaþ, ēode se cyning binnan
 his healle mid ormætre ūp-āhafennesse, heriende his weorc
 195 and his miht, and cwæp : 'Hū, ne is þis sēo micle Babilōn,
 þe ic self ge-timbrode tō cyne-stōle and tō prymme, mē
 selfum to wlite and wuldre, mid mīnum āgnum mægne
 and strengþo?' Ac him clipode þærrihte tō swīpe egeslic
 stefn of heofonum, þus cweþende : 'þū Nabochodonosor,
 200 þīn rīce ge-witt fram þē, and þū bist fram mannum ā-worpen,
 and þīn wunung biþ mid wildēorum, and þū itst gærs, swā
 swā oxa, seofon gēar, oþ þæt þū wite þæt se hēalica
 God ge-wielt manna rīca, and þæt hē for-giefþ rīce þæm
 þe hē wile.'

205 Witodlice on þære ilcan tīde wæs þeos spræc ge-fylled
 ofer Nabochodonosor, and hē arn tō wuda, and wunode mid
 wildēorum, leofode be gærse, swā swā nieten, oþ þæt his
 feax wēox swā swā wif-manna, and his næglas swā swā
 earnes clawa.

210 Eft sippan him for-geaf se ælmihtiga Wealdend his ge-witt,
 and hē cwæp : 'Ic Nabochodonosor ā-hōf mīn ēagan ūp tō
 heofonum, and mīn andgiet mē wearþ for-giefen, and ic þā
 blētsode þone hīehstan God, and ic herede and wuldrode

þone þe leofaþ on ēcnesse, for þāem þe his miht is ēce, and his rīce stent on mægþe and on mægþe. Ealle eorþ-būend 215 sind tō nāhte ge-tealde on his wip-metennesse. After his willan hē dēþ ægþer ge on heofone ge on eorþan, and nis nān þing þe his mihte wip-stande, opþe him tō cweþe 'hwȳ dēst þū swā?' On þære tīde mīn andgiet ge-wende tō mē, and ic be-cōm tō weorþ-mynde mīnes cyne-rīces, and mīn 220 mennisce hīw mē be-cōm. Mīne witan mē sōhton, and mīn mārþo wearþ ge-ēacnod. Nū eornostlice ic mærsige and wuldrige þone heofonlican cyning, for þāem þe eall his weorc sind sōþ, and his weg as riht-wīse, and hē mæg ge-ēaþ-mēdan þā þe on mōðignesse farað. 225

Þus ge-ēaþmēdde se ælmihtiga God þone mōdigan cyning Nabochodonosor.

IV.

SAMSON.

An mann wæs eardiende on Israhēla þēode, Manuē
 ge'hāten, of þære mægpe Dan; his wif wæs un-tiemend, and
 hīe wunodon būtan cilde. Him cōm þā gangende tō Godes
 engel, and cwæp þæt hīe scolden habban sunu him
 5 ge'mæenne; ne hē æalu ne drince næfre oppe wīn, ne nāht
 fūles ne þicge; sē biþ Gode hālig fram his cildhāde; and
 man ne mōt hine efsian oppe be'scieran, for þām þe hē
 on-ginþ tō ā-liesenne his folc, Israhēla þēode, of Philistēa
 þēowte.

10 Hēo ā-cēnde þā sunu, swā swā hiere sægde se engel, and
 hēt hine Samson; and hē swīpe wēox; and God hine blēt-
 sode, and Godes gāst wæs on him. Hē wearp þā mihtig on
 micelre strēngþo, swā þæt hē ge-læhte āne lēon be wege, þe
 hine ā-bitan wolde, and tō-brægd hīe tō styccum, swelce he
 15 tō-tæere sum ēapelic ticcen.

Hē be'gann þā tō winnenne wip þā Philistēos, and hīera
 fela ofslōg and tō scame tūcode, þēah þe hīe onweald hæfden
 ofer his lēode. Þā ferdon þā Philistēi forþ æfter Samsone,
 and hēton his lēode þæt hīe hine ā-gēafen tō hīera onwealde,
 20 þæt hīe wrecan mihten hīera tēon-rædenne mid tintregum
 on him. Hīe þā hine ge'bundon mid twām bæstenum rāpum
 and hine ge-læddon tō þām folce. And þā Philistēiscan þæs
 fægnodon swīpe; urnon him tō-gēanes ealle hlūdende; wol-
 don hine tintregian for hīera tēon-rædenne. Þā tō-brægd
 25 Samson bēgen his earmas, þæt þā rāpas tō-burston þe hē mid

ge·bunden wæs. And hē ge·læhte þā sōna sumes assan
 cinn·bān þe hē þær funde, and ge·feahht wip hīe, and of·slōg
 ān þūsēd mid þæs assan cinn·bāne. Hē wearþ þā swīpe
 of·þyrst for þām wundorlican slēge, and bæd þone heofon-
 lican God þæt hē him ā·sēnde drincan, for þām þe on þære 30
 nēawiste næs nān wæterscipe. Þā arn of þām cinn·bāne
 of ānum tēþ wæter ; and Samson þā dranc, and his Dryhtne
 pancode.

Æfter þissum hē fērde tō Philistēa lande, intō ānre byrig
 on hiera onwealde, Gaza ge·hāten. And hīe þæs sæg·nodon ; 35
 be·setton þā þæt hūs þe hē inne wunode ; woldon hine
 ge·niman mid þām þe hē ūt ēode on ærne·mergen, and hine
 of·slēan. Hwæt þā Samson hiera sierwunga under·geat ; and
 ā·rās on middre nihte tō·middles his feondum, and ge·nam
 þā burg·geatu, and ge·bær on his hrycge mid þām postum, 40
 swā swā hīe be·locenu wæron, ūp tō ānre dūne tō ufe-
 weardum þām cnolle ; and ēode swā or·sorg of hiera ge·sih-
 þum.

Hine be·swāc swā·pēah sibban ān wif, Dalila ge·hāten, of
 þām hāpnan folce, swā þæt hē hiere sægde, þurh hiere swic- 45
 dōm be·pæht, on hwām his strengþo wæs and his wundorlicu
 miht. Þā hāpnan Philistēi be·hēton hiere sceahtas wip þām
 þe hēo be·swice Samson, þone strangan. Þā āscode hēo
 hine georne mid hiere olæcunge on hwām his miht wære ;
 and hē hiere andwyrde : ‘ Gif ic bēo ge·bunden mid seofon 50
 rāpum, of sinum geworhte, sōna ic bēo ge·wield.’ Þæt
 swicole wif þā be·geat þā seofon rāpas, and hē þurh sier-
 wunge swā wearþ ge·bunden. And him man cypde þæt
 þær cōmon his fiend ; þā tō·bræc hē sōna þā rāpas, swā
 swā hefel·prædas ; and þæt wif nyste on hwām his miht 55
 wæs. Hē wearþ eft ge·bunden mid eall·nīwum rāpum ; and
 hē þā tō·bræc, swā swā þā oþre.

Hēo be·swāc hine swā·pēah, þæt hē hiere sægde æt niēh-

stan : ' Ic eom Gode ge·hālgod fram mīnum cildhāde ; and
 60 ic næs næfre ge·eƿsod, ne næfre be·scoren ; and gif ic bēo
 be·scoren, þonne bēo ic un·mihtig, oþrum mannum ge·lic ;
 and hēo lēt pā swā.

Hēo pā on sumum dæge, pā pā hē on slæpe læg, for·
 cearf his seofon loccas, and ā·weahte hine sippan ; pā wæs
 65 hē swā unmihtig swā swā oþre menn. And pā, Philistēi
 ge·fēngon hine sōna, swā swā hēo hine be·læwde, and ge·
 læddon hine on·weg ; and hēo hæfde þone sceaƿ, swā swā
 him ge·wearp.

Hīe pā hine ā·blendon, and ge·bundenne læddon on
 70 heardum racentēagum hām tō hiera byrig, and oñ cwear·
 terne be·lucon tō langre fierste : hēton hine grindan æt
 hiera hand·cweorne. Pā wēoxon his loccas and his miht
 eft on him. And pā Philistēi full·blīpe wæron : pancodon
 hiera Gode, Dagon ge·hāten, swelce hīe þurh his fultum
 75 hiera fēond ge·wielden.

pā Philistēi pā micle feorme ge·worhton, and ge·sam·
 nodon hīe on sumre ūp·flōra, ealle pā hēafod·menn, and
 ēac swelce wif·menn, prēo þūsend manna on micelre blisse.
 And pā pā hīe blīpost wæron, pā bādon hīe sume þæt Sam·
 80 son mōste him macian sum gamen ; and hine man sōna
 ge·fette mid swīplicre wafunge, and hēton hine standan
 be·twix twām stāenenum swēorum. On þām twām swēorum
 stōd þæt hūs eall ge·worht. And Samson pā plegode
 swīpe him æt·foran ; and ge·læhte pā swēoras mid swīplicre
 85 mihte, and slōg hīe tō·gædre þæt hīe sōna tō·burston ; and
 þæt hūs pā ā·fēoll eall, þām folce tō dēape, and Samson
 forp mid, swā þæt hē micle mā on his dēape ā·cwealde
 þonne hē ær cwic dyde.

FROM THE CHRONICLE.

Breten iæg-land is eahta hund mila lang, and twā hund mila brād; and hēr sind on þāem iæglande fif ge·þēodu: Englisc, Brettisc, Scyttisc, Pihtisc, and Bōc-læden.

Ærest wæron būend þisses landes Brettas. Þā cōmon of Armenia, and ge·sæton sūpan-wearde Bretene ærest. Þā 5 ge·lamp hit þæt Peohtas cōmon sūpan of Scithian mid langum scīpum, nā manigum; and þā cōmon ærest on Norþ-ibernian ūp; and þær bædon Scottas þæt hīe þær mōsten wunian. Ac hīe noldon him līefan, for þāem þe hīe cwædon þæt hīe ne mihten ealle æt·gædre ge·wunian þær. 10 And þā cwædon þā Scottas: ' Wē magon ēow hwæpre ræd ge·læran: wē witon oþer iægland hēr-be·ēastan; þær gē magon eardian, gif gē willaþ; and gif hwā ēow wip·stent, wē ēow sultumiaþ þæt gē hit mægen ge·gān.'

Þā ferdon þā Peohtas, and geferdon þis land norþan-weard; 15 sūpan-weard hit hæfdon Brettas, swā swā wē ær cwædon. And þā Peohtas him a·bædon wif æt Scottum on þā ge·rād þæt hīe ge·curen hīera cyne-cynn ā on þā wif-healfe. Þæt hīe hēoldon swā lange sippan.

And þā ge·lamp ymbe gēara ryme þæt Scotta sum dæl 20 ge·wāt of Ibernian on Bretene, and þæs landes sumne dæl ge·ēodon; and wæs hīera hēre-toga Rēoda ge·hāten: fram þāem hīe sind ge·nemende Dālreodi.

Anno 449. Hēr Martiānus and Valentīnus on-fēngon rīce,
25 and rīcsodon seofon winter.

And on hiera dagum, Hengest and Horsa, fram Wyr-
t-georne ge-lapode, Brēttā cyninge, ge-sōhton Bretene on þām
stēde þe is ge-nēmned Ypwines-flēot, ærest Brettum tō ful-
tume, ac hīe eft on hīe fuhton.

30 Se cyning hēt hīe feohtan on-gēan Peohtas; and hīe swā
dydon, and sige hæfdon swā hwær swā hīe cōmon.
Hīe þā sēndon tō Angle, and hēton him sēndan mārān
fultum; and hēton him seċgan Bret-wēala nāhtnesse and þæs
landes cysta. Hīe þā sēndon him mārān fultum. Þā cōmon
35 þā menn of þrim mægþum Germānie: of Eald-seaxum, of
Englum, of Iotum.

Of Iotum cōmon Cant-ware and Wiht-ware—þæt is sēo
mægþ þe nū eardap on Wiht—and þæt cynn on West-
seaxum þe man nū-giet hætt 'Iotena cynn.' Of Eald-
40 seaxum cōmon East-seaxe, and Sūþ-seaxe, and West-seaxe.
Of Angle cōmon—sē ā sibþan stōd wēste betwix Iotum and
Seaxum—East-ēngle, Middel-ēngle, Mierce, and ealle Norp-
hymbre.

455. Hēr Hengest and Horsa fuhton wip Wyr-tgeorne
45 þām cyninge in þære stōwe þe is ge-cweden Ægles-þrep;
and his brōþor Horsan man of-slōg. And æfter þām Hen-
gest fēng tō rīce, and Æsc his sunu.

457. Hēr Hengest and Æsc fuhton wip Brettas in þære
stōwe þe is ge-cweden Crēcgan-ford, and þær of-slōgon
50 fēower þūsēd wera. And þā Brettas þā for-lēton Cent-
land, and mid micle-ēge flugon tō Lunden-byrig.

473. Hēr Hengest and Æsc ge-fuhton wip Wēalas, and
ge-nāmon un-ārmedlicu here-rēaf, and þā Wēalas flugon
þā Engle swā swā fyr.

55 787. Hēr nam Bēorht-rīc cyning Offan dohtor Ead-burge.
And on his dagum cōmon ærest prēo scīpu; and þā se

gērēfa þær tō rād, and hīe wolde drīfan tō þæs cyninges tūne, þȳ hē nyste hwæt hīe wæron; and hine man ofslōg. Þæt wæron þā ærestan scipu Dēniscra manna þe Angelcynnes land gēsōhton.

851. Hēr Ceorl ealdor-mann geseaht wip hāpne menn mid Defena-scīre æt Wiċgan-beorge, and þær miċel wæl gēsłōgon, and siġe nāmon.

And þȳ ilcan ġeare Æpelstān cyning and Ealhþere dux miċelne hēre ofslōgon æt Sand-wīc on Cēnt; and nigon scipu ġe-fēngon, and þā ōþru ġe-fliemdon; and hāpne menn ærest ofer winter sēton.

And þȳ ilcan ġeare cōm feorþe healf hund scipa on Tēnese-mūþan, and bræcon Cantwara-burg, and Lundenburg, and ġe-fliemdon Beorhtwulf Miercna cyning mid his fierde; and fērdon þā sūþ ofer Tēnese ōn Sūþrīġe; and him geseaht wip Æpelwulf cyning and Æpelbeald his sunu æt Āc-lēa mid West-seaxna fierde, and þær þæt mæste wæl gēsłōgon on hāpnum hēre þe wē seġgan hīerdon oþ þisne andweardan dæg, and þær siġe nāmon.

867. Hēr fōr se hēre of East-ēnglum ofer Humber-mūþan tō Eoforwīc-ċeastre on Norþ-hymbre. And þær wæs miċel un-ġeþwærnes þære þeode be-twix him selfum, and hīe hæfdon hīera cyning ā-worpenne Ōsbryht, and un-ġecyndne cyning under-fēngon Ællan. And hīe late on ġeare tō þām 80 ġe-ċierdon þæt hīe wip þone hēre winnende wæron; and hīe þeah miċle fīerd ġe-gadrodon, and þone hēre sōhton æt Eoforwīc-ċeastre; and on þā ċeastre bræcon, and hīe sume inne wurdōn; and þær wæs un-ġemētlic wæl ġe-slāegen Norþanhymbra, sume binnan, sume būtan, and þā cyningas 85 bēgen ofslāgene; and sēo lāf wip þone hēre frīþ nam.

VI.

KING EDMUND.

Sum swīpe ge-læred munuc cōm sūþan ofer sǣ fram sancte Benedictes stōwe, on Æpelredes cyninges dæge, to Dūnstāne ærce-biscope, þrim gēarum ær þāem þe hē forþ-fērde, and se munuc hātte Abbo. Þā wurdon hīe æt spræce, oþ
 5 þæt Dūnstān reahte be sancte Æadmunde, swā swā Æadmundes sweord-bora hit reahte Æpelstāne cyninge, þā þā Dūnstān gēong mann wæs, and se sweord-bora wæs for-eal-dod mann. Þā ge-sette se munuc ealle þā ge-ræcednesse on ānre bēc, and eft, þā þā sēo bōc cōm tō ūs, binnan fēam
 10 gēarum, þā ā-wendon wē hit on Ænglisc, swā swā hit hēr-æfter stent. Se munuc þā Abbo binnan twām gēarum ge-wende hām tō his mynstre, and wearþ sōna tō abbode : ge-sett on þāem ilcan mynstre.

Æadmund se ēadiga, East-ēngla cyning, wæs snotor and
 15 weorþfull, and weorþode simle mid æþelūm þēawum þone ælmihtigan God. Hē wæs ēap-mōd and ge-pungen, and swā ān-ræd purh-wunode þæt hē nolde ā-būgan tō bismerefullum leahtrum, ne on nāwpre healfe hē ne ā-hielde his þēawas, ac wæs simle ge-myndig þære sōþan lāre : ‘Gif þū
 20 eart tō hēafod-menng ge-sett, ne ā-hēfe þū þē, ac bēo be-twix mannum, swā swā ān mann of him.’ Hē wæs cystig wædlum and widewum swā swā fæder, and mid wel-willendnesse ge-wissode his folc simle tō riht-wisnesse, and þāem rēpum stierde, and ge-sæliglice leofode on sōþum
 25 ge-lēafan.

Hit ge·lamp þā æt niehstan þæt þā Dēniscan lēode fērdon
 mid scīp-herē, hergiende and slēande wīde geond land, swā
 swā hiera ge·wuna is. On þām flotan wæron þā fyrmestan
 hēafod-menn, Hinguar and Hubba, ge·ānlæhte þurh dēofol,
 and hīe on Norphymbra-lande ge·lendon mid æscum, and 30
 ā·wēston þæt land, and þā lēode of·slōgon. Þā ge·wende
 Hinguar ēast mid his scīpum, and Hubba be·lāf on Norp-
 hymbra-lande, ge·wunnenum sige mid wæl-hrēownesse.
 Hinguar þā be·cōm tō East-ēnglum rōwende on þām gēare,
 þe Ælfred æpeling ān and twēntig gēara wæs, sē þe West- 35
 seaxna cyning sippan wearp mære. And se fore-sægða
 Hinguar færlīce, swā swā wulf, on lande be·stealcode, and
 þā lēode slōg, weras and wif, and þā ungewittigan cild,
 and to bismere tūcode þā bilewītan Cristenan. Hē sēnde
 þā sippan sōna tō þām cyninge bēotlic ærende, þæt hē 40
 ā·būgan scolde tō his mann-rædenne, gif hē his fēores rōhte.
 Se ærend-raca cōm þā tō Eadmund cyninge, and Hingwares
 ærende him arodlice ā·bēad: 'Hinguar ūre cyning, cēne
 and sigefæst on sē and on lande, hæfþ fela þēoda ge-
 weald, and cōm nū mid fierde færlīce hēr tō lande, þæt 45
 hē hēr winter-setl mid his werode hæbbe. Nū hætt hē þē
 dælan þīne dieglan gold-hordas and þīnra ieldrena ge·strēon
 arodlice wip hine, and þū bēo his under-cyning, gif þū
 cwic bēon wilt, for þām þe þū næfst þā miht þæt þū mæge
 him wip·standan.' 50

Hwæt þā Eadmund cyning clipode ānne biscop þe him
 þā ge·hēndost wæs, and wip hine smēade hū hē þām
 rēþan Hingware andwyrdan scolde. Þā forhtode se bis-
 cop for þām færlīcan ge·limpe, and for þæs cyninges life,
 and cwæþ þæt him ræd þūhte þæt hē tō þām ge·buge þe 55
 him bēad Hinguar. Þā swigode se cyning, and be·seah
 tō þære eorþan, and cwæþ þā æt niehstan cynelīce him
 tō: 'Ealā þū biscop, tō bismere sind ge·tāwode þās earman

land-lēode, and mē nū lēofre wære þæt ic on geſeohte
 60 feolle wiþ þæm þe mīn folc mōste hiera eardes brūcan.
 And se biſcop cwæþ: ‘Ēalā þū lēofa cyning, þīn folc
liþ ofslægen, and þū næfst þone fultum þæt þū ſeohtan
mæge, and þās flot-menn cumað, and þē cwicne ge-bindað,
būtan þū mid flēame þīnum ſeore ge-beorge, opþe þū þē swā
 65 ge-beorge þæt þū būge tō him.’ Þā cwæþ Ēadmund cyning,
 swā swā hē full-cēne wæs: ‘þæs ic ge-wilnige and ge-wýsce
mid mōde þæt ic āna ne be-life æfter mīnum lēofum þegnum,
þe on hiera beðdum wurdon mid bearnum and wifum ſærlīce
ofslægene fram þiſſum flot-mannum. Næs mē næfre ge-
 70 wunelic þæt ic worhte flēames, ac ic wolde swiþor sweltan,
 gif ic porfte, for mīnum āgnum earde, and se ælmihtiga God
 wāt þæt ic nyle ā-būgan fram his bi-gengum æfre, ne fram
 his sōpre lufe, swelte ic, libbe ic.’

Æfter þiſſum wordum hē ge-wende tō þæm ærend-racan þe
 75 Hinguar him tō ſende, and sægde him un-forht: ‘Witodlice
 þū wære nū wierþe slæges, ac ic nyle ā-ſylān on þīnum fūlum
 blōde mīne clāenan handa, for þæm þe ic Crīste folgige, þe
 ūs swā ge-býsnode; ac ic bliþelice wile bēon ofslægen
 þurh ēow, gif hit swā God fore-sceawað. Far nū swiþe hraþe,
 80 and sege þīnum rēþan hlāforde, “ne ā-byhþ næfre Ēadmund
Hingware on life, hāpnum here-togan, būtan hē to Hælende
Crīste ærest mid ge-lēasan on þiſſum lande ge-būge.”’

Þā ge-wende se ærend-raca arodlice on-weg, and ge-mette
 þe wege þone wæl-hrēowan Hinguar mid ealre his fierde
 85 fūse to Ēadmunde, and sægde þæm arleasan hū him ge-and-
 wyrd wæs. Hinguar bebēad þā mid bieldo þæm scīp-here
 þæt hīe þæs cyninges ānes ealle cēpan scolden, þe his hāse
 for-seah, and hine sōna bindan.

Hwæt þā Ēadmund cyning, mid þæm þe Hinguar cōm,
 90 stōd innan his healle, þæs Hælendes ge-myndig, and ā-wearp
 his wæpnu; wolde ge-efenlæcan Crīstes ge-býsnungum, þe

forbēad Petre mid wǣpnum tō winneþne wip þā wælhrēowan Iudeiscan. Hwæt þā ārlēasan þā Eadmund geþundon, and geþismrodon huxlice, and beoton mid sāglum, and swā sippan læddon þone ge-lēaffullan cyning tō anum eorþ- 95 fæstan trēowe, and tiegdon hine þær-tō mid heardum bendum, and hine eft swūngon ſanglice mid swipum; and hē simle clipode betwix þām swinglum mid sōpum ge-lēasan tō Hælende Crīste; and þā hæþnan þā for his ge-lēasan wurdon wōdlice ierre, for þām þe hē clipode Crīst him tō fultume: 100 hie scuton þā mid gafelocum him tō, swelce him to gamene, oþ þæt hē eall wæs be-sett mid hiera scōtungum, swelce hies byrsta, swā swā Sebastīanus wæs. Þā ge-seah Hinguar, se ārlēasa flotmann, þæt se æþela cyning nolde Crīste wip-sacan, ac mid ānrædum ge-lēasan hine æfre clipode: hēt hine þā 105 be-hēafðian, and þā hæþnan swā dydon. Betwix þām þe hē clipode tō Crīste þā giet, þā tugon þā hæþnan þone hālgan tō slege, and mid anum swenge slōgon him of þæt hēafod, and his sawol/sipode ge-sælig tō Crīste. Þær wæs sum mann ge-hende ge-healden, þurh God be-hydd þām hæpnum, 110 þe þis ge-hierde eall, and hit eft sægde, swā swā wē hit secgap hēr.

Hwæt þā se flot-here fērde eft tō scipe, and be-hyddon þæt hēafod þæs hālgan Eadmundes on þām piccum brēmrum, þæt hit be-byrged ne wurde. Þā æfter fierste sippan hie 115 ā-farene wæron, cōm þæt land-folc tō, þe þær tō-lāfe wæs, þær hiera hlāfordes lic læg būtan hēafde, and wurdon swīpe sārige for his slege on mōde, and hūru þæt hie næfden þæt hēafod tō þām bodige. Þā sægde se scēawere þe hit ær ge-seah, þæt þā flotmenn hæfden þæt hēafod mid him; and 120 wæs him ge-pūht, swā swā hit wæs full-sōp, þæt hie be-hyddon þæt hēafod on þām holte for-hwega.

Hie eodon þā endemes ealle tō þām wuda, secende ge-hwær, geond þýflas and brēmlas, gif hie ā-hwær mihten

125 ge-metan þæt hēafod. Wæs ēac miçel wundor þæt ān wulf
 wearp ā-sēnd, þurh Godes wissunge, tō be-werienne þæt
 hēafod wip þā ōþru dēor ofer dæg and niht. Hie ēodon þā
 sēcende and simle clipiende, swā swā hit ge-wunelic is þām
 þe on wuda gāþ oft, 'hwær eart þū nū, ge-fēra?' And him
 130 andwyrde þæt hēafod, 'hēr, hēr, hēr;' and swā ge-lōme
 clipode andswariende him eallum, swā oft swā, hiera, ænig
 clipode, oþ þæt hie ealle be-cōmon þurh þā clipunge him tō.
 Þā læg se grāga wulf þe be-wiste þæt hēafod, and mid his
 twām fōtum hāfde þæt hēafod be-clypped, grædig and hun-
 135 grig, and for Gode ne dorste þæs hēafdes on-byrgan, ac
 hēold hit wip dēor. Þā wurdon hie of-wundrode þæs
 wulfes hierd-rædenne, and þæt hālige hēafod hām feredon
 mid him, þanciende þām Ælmihtigan ealra his wundra.
 Ac se wulf folgode forþ mid þām hēafde, oþ þæt hie tō
 140 tūne cōmon, swelce hē tam wære, and ge-wende eft sippan
 tō wuda on-gēan.

Þā land-lēode þā sippan lēgdon þæt hēafod tō þām hālgan
 bodige, and be-byrigdon swā hie sēlest mihton on swelcre
 hrædunge, and cīrican ā-rærdon sōna him on-uppan. Eft
 145 þā on fierste, æfter sēla gēarum, þā sēo hērgung ge-swāc,
 and sibb wearp for-giefen þām ge-swēncan folce, þā fēngon
 hie tō-gædre, and worhton āne cīrican weorþlice þām hālgan,
 for þām þe ge-lōme wundru wurdon æt his byrgenne, æt
 þām ge-bed-hūse þær hē be-byrged wæs. Hie woldon þā
 150 fērian mid folclīce weorþmynde þone hālgan lichaman, and
 lēcgan innan þære cīrican. Þā wæs miçel wundor þæt hē
 wæs eall swā ge-hāl swelce hē cwic wære, mid clænum licha-
 man, and his swēora wæs ge-hæled, þe ær wæs for-slægen, and
 wæs swelce ān seolcen præd ymbe his swēoran, mannum tō
 155 sweotolunge hū hē ofs-lægen wæs. Eac swelce þā wunda,
 þe þā wælhrēowan hēpnan mid ge-lōmum scotungum on his
 lice macodon, wæron ge-hælde þurh þone heofonlican God;

and hē līp swā onsund op þisne and-weardan dæg, and-
 bīdiende æristes and þæs ēcan wuldres. His lichama ūs
 cýpp, þe līp un-formolsnōd, þæt hē būtan for-ligrē hēr on 160
 worulde leofode, and mid clænum life tō Criste sīpode.

Sum widewe wunode, Ōswyn ge-hāten, æt þæs hālgan
 byrgenne, on ge-bēdum and fæstennum manigu gēar sīppan.
 Sēo wolde efsian ælce gēare þone sanct, and his næglas
 cēorfan sīferlice mid lufe, and on scrīne hēaldan tō hālig-dōme 165
 on weofode. Þā weorþode þæt land-folc mid ge-lēafan þone
 sanct, and pēodred biscop þearle mid giefum on golde and
 on seolfre, þām sancte tō weorþmynde.

Þā cōmon on sumne sāl un-gesælige pēofas eahta on
 ānre nihte tō þām ār-weorþan hālgan: woldon stelan þā 170
 māpmas þe mēnn þider brōhton, and cunþodon mid cræfte
 hū hīe inn cuman mihten. Sum slōg mid slēcge swīpe þā
 hæsþan, sum hīera mid feolan feolode ymb-ūtan, sum ēac
 under-dealf þā duru mid spadan, sum hīera mid hlæddre wolde
 on-lūcan þæt ēag-þýrel; ac hīe swūncōn on īdel, and earm- 175
 lice fērdon, swā þæt se hālga wer hīe wundorlice ge-band,
 ælcne swā hē stōd strūtiendne mid tōle, þæt hīera nān ne
 mihte þæt morþ ge-fremman ne hīe þanon ā-styrian; ac
 stōdon swā op mergen. Mēnn þā þæs wundrodon, hū þā
 weargas hangodon, sum on hlæddre, sum lēat tō ge-delfe, 180
 and ælc on his weorce wæs fæste ge-bunden. Hīe wurdon
 þā ge-brōhte tō þām biscope ealle, and hē hēt hīe ā-hōn on
 hēam gealgum ealle; ac hē næs nā ge-myndig hū se mild-
 heorta God clipode þurh his witegan þās word þe hēr standað:
Eos qui ducuntur ad mortem eruire ne cesses, 'þā þe man lætt
 tō dēape ā-līes hīe ūt simle.' And ēac þā hālgan canōnes
 bēc ge-hādodum for-bēodað ge biscopum ge prēostum tō
 bēonne ymbe pēofas, for þām þe hit ne ge-byrep þām þe
 bēop ge-corene Gode to pēgniennē þæt hīe ge-pwærllæcan
 scylen on æniges mannes dēape, gif hīe bēop Dryhtnes 190

pegnas. Est þā þēodred biscop scēawode his bēc, hē siþþan
 be hrēowsode mid gēomrunge þæt hē swā rēpne dōm sette
 þām ungesæligum þēofum, and hit be sǣrgode æfre oþ his
 lifes ende, and þā lēode bæd georne þæt hīe him mid fæsten
 195 fullice þrie dagas, biddende þone Ælmihtigan þæt hē him
 ārian scolde.

On þām lande wæs sum mann, Lēofstān ge hāten, rīce
 for worulde, un-gewittig for Gode; sē rād tō þām hālgan
 mid rīcetera swīpe, and hēt him æt tēwan orgellice swīpe,
 200 þone hālgan sanct, hwæper hē ge-sund wære; ac swā hraþe
 swā hē ge-seah þæs sanctes lichaman, þā ā-wēdde hē sōna,
 and wæl-hrēowlice grymetode, and earmlicē ge-ēndode yslum
 dēape. Þis is þām ge-lic þe se ge-lēaßfulla pāpa Gregōrius
 sægde on his gesetnessē be þām hālgan Laurentie, þe līp on
 205 Rōme-byrig, þæt mēnn wolden scēawian hū hē lāge ge
 gōde ge yfle; ac God hīe ge-stilde swā þæt þær swulton
 on þære scēawunge seofon mēnn æt-gædre; þā geswicon
 þā oþre tō scēawienne þone martyr mid mēnniscum ge-
 dwylde.

210 Fela wundra wē ge-hierdon on folclīcre spræce be þām
 hālgan Æadmunde, þe wē hēr nyllaþ on ge-wite settan, ac hīe
 wāt ge-hwā. On þissum hālgan is sweōtol, and on swelcum
 oþrum, þæt God ælmihtig mæg þone mann ā-ræran est on
 dōmes dæge onsundne of eorþan, sē þe hielt Æadmund hālne
 215 his lichaman oþ þone mīclan dæg, þeah þe hē on moldan cōme.
 Wierpe wære sēo stōw for þām weorþfullan hālgan þæt hīe
 man weorþode and wel ge-lōgode mid clānum Godes þēowum
 tō Crīstes þēowdōme; for þām þe se hālga is mætra þonne
 mēnn mægen ā-smēan. Nis Angel-cynn be-dæled Dryhtnes
 220 hālgena, þonne on Ængla-lande licgaþ swelce hālgan swelce
 þes hālga cyning, and Cūpberht se ēadiga and sancte
 Æpelpryþ on Ælig, and ēac hiere sweostor, onsund on līc-
 haman, ge-lēafan tō trymmunge. Sind ēac fela oþre on

Angel-cynne hālgan, þe fela wundra wyrċaþ, swā swā hit
 wide is cūþ, þām Ælmihtigan tō ~~lofe~~ ^{lofe}, þe hīe on ġe-liefdon. 225
 Crīst ġe-sweotolaþ mannum þurh his mære hālgan þæt hē is
 ælmihtig God þe wyrċþ swelc wundra, þeah þe þā earman
 Iūdēiscan hine eallunga wiþ-sōcen, for þām þe hīe sind
 ā-wierġde, swā swā hīe wýscton him selfum. Ne bēoþ nān
 wundra ġe-worht æt hiera byrgenum, for þām þe hīe ne 230
 ġe-liefap on þone lifendan Crīst; ac Crīst ġe-sweotolaþ
 mannum hwær se gōða ġe-lēafa is, þonne hē swelc wundra
 wyrċþ þurh his hālgan wide ġeond þās eorþan, þæs him sīe
 wuldor and lof ā mid his heofonlicum Fæder and þām Hālgan
 Gāste, ā būtan ende.

NOTES.

The references marked 'Gr.' are to the pages and paragraphs of the grammar; paragraph-references in () are to the numbered paragraphs in the grammar.

I. SENTENCES.

Line 2. *sē*. Gr. 21. 1.

pis sind. Gr. 45. 2.

1. 6. *sēlp*. Gr. 45. 5.

1. 7. *sēo sēlmesse*. Gr. 44. 3.

1. 12. *gēworhte*. Gr. 46. (3).

1. 16. *hiera*. Gr. 41. 3.

nēfre . . ne . . nānes. Gr. 52. 2. *ne was* is usually contracted into *nas*; the full form is used here because the *was* is emphatic.

1. 17. *hēt ofslēan*. Gr. 50. 4.

1. 23. *Æþelred cyning*. Gr. 42. 6.

1. 24. *Æscas-dūn*, *sf.* Ashdown, literally 'hill (or down) of the ashtree.' ⁴

1. 27. *wile* here denotes *repetition*, = 'is in the habit of.' Cp. l. 52. ⁵

1. 28. *ponne* is correlative with *gif* (l. 26), Gr. 52. 3.

1. 37. *ælmihiga*. Gr. 43. (4).

1. 43. *ēower se heofonlica Fæder*. This insertion of the definite article between a possessive pronoun and an adjective is frequent.

1. 50. *bēo*. Gr. 48. (6).

1. 52. *tō*, *for*.

1. 56. *twēntig wintra*. Gr. 18.

1. 58. *Dēofol*. Gr. 44. 1.

1. 60. *scortan*. Gr. 43. (2).

1. 61. *fisca*. Gr. 41. 3.

1. 63. *pām*, *those*.

hider on land, lit. *hither on to land*, = *to this land*.

1. 74. *blētsian*. The older form of this word is *blēdsian*. It is a derivative of *blād*, like *rītsian* from *rīce*, with mutation of the root vowel. Its original meaning was to 'sprinkle with blood,' and hence, in heathen times, to 'consecrate,' especially to consecrate an altar by sprinkling it with the blood of the victim.

1. 80. *godspell*. The original form of this word was probably *gōd-spell* = 'good tidings,' a literal translation of the Greek *euaggélion*.

Afterwards the first vowel was shortened before the following consonant-group, or else *god* was directly substituted for *gōd*, as giving a more evident meaning, the result being that the word was taken in the sense of 'God's tidings.' In this form it was adopted into Icelandic (*guðspjall*) and Old High German (*gotespel*), having been introduced by the Old English missionaries.

bip. Gr. 45. 5.

l. 82. hīe. Gr. 19.

l. 89. him on ælce healfe, lit. 'to (for) themselves on each side,' = on every side (of themselves).

l. 92. rihtne. Gr. 42. 5.

l. 93. Æþelwulf-ing. Gr. 38.

l. 101. fare gē. Gr. 22. 7.

l. 106. forsawon. A plural verb after a singular noun of multitude is common in O. E., as in other languages.

l. 107. gif se blinda blindne lætt. *gif* here takes the indic., instead of the subj. (Gr. 48. 6), because the case is not assumed to be unreal. So also in V. 13, where the opposition (*wiþstent*) is assumed as certain, and VI. 19.

l. 114. cwæde. Gr. 48. (5).

l. 118. mæge. Compare Gr. 47. (B. 1).

l. 119. sīe. Gr. 47. (A).

l. 120. Scotland is here used in its older sense of 'Ireland.' Compare the first extract from the Chronicle, p. 79 below.

l. 121. his. Gr. 41. 3.

l. 123. healden. Gr. 48. (2).

l. 124. wære. Gr. 47. (B. 1).

l. 132. sē þe. Gr. 21.

l. 135. þest. Gr. 21; 52. 3.

l. 137. on ēare. Gr. 51. 2.

l. 138. gewendon him, lit. 'they went for-themselves'; a reflexive pronoun in the dative, Gr. 40. (1), is often added to verbs of motion.

l. 139. dō gē. Gr. 22.

l. 142. grēte. Compare Gr. 49. (8).

l. 145. sweþce, adverb, 'as it were.'

l. 151. nime. Gr. 49. (7).

l. 161. cōme. Compare *mæge*, l. 118 above.

l. 166. ofslægenne. Gr. 46. 5.

l. 176. geweorpen. Gr. 47. (B. 1).

l. 180. wolde. Gr. 45. 5.

l. 191. bēon. Gr. 48. (2).

II. FROM THE GOSPEL OF ST. MATTHEW.

l. 1. *pās min word.* Gr. 43. 8.

l. 16. *āweorpe.* Gr. 49. (8).

l. 20. *hit* refers back to *sæd*, l. 18.

l. 22. *ūp sprungenre sunnan.* Gr. 41. 2.

l. 28. *is geworden.* An over-literal rendering of the Latin *factum est*.

l. 32. *hine*, reflexive, Gr. 19.

l. 40. *tō forbærnenne.* We see here how out of the active 'in order to burn it' may be developed the passive 'in order that it may be burnt,' as in the modern E. 'a house to let.' Compare Gr. 50. 4, (1).

l. 52. *on hiera fatu.* Compare l. 137.

l. 60. *gewordenre ġeowidrædenne pām wyrhtum.* A very stiff adaptation of the ablative absolute of the original, 'conventionem autem factam cum operariis.' *pām wyrhtum* is to be taken as a dative of the person affected (Gr. 41).

l. 67. *dyde pām swā ġelice.* The Latin has simply 'fecit similiter.' The sense is 'did like to it' (like his former proceeding), the *swā* being pleonastic.

l. 86. *pæt.* Gr. 21.

l. 90. *sunu*, dative, 'for his son.'

l. 106. *ġlefsthūs.* *hūs* must here be taken in the sense of 'hall,' 'chamber.' In Icelandic the plural *hūs* is regularly used to denote the group of buildings (often detached) constituting a house or homestead, the kitchen, for instance, which was originally detached, being still called *eldhūs* (fire-house).

l. 107. *pæt hē wolde ġesēon.* This clause is due to a confusion of two constructions, (1) *hē wolde ġesēon*, (2) *pæt* (in order that) *hē ġe-sāwe*.

III. OLD TESTAMENT PIECES.

The first two pieces are taken from Ælfric's translation of the Heptateuch, first published by Thwaites in his *Heptateuchus*, and afterwards by Grein as vol. i. of his *Bibliothek der angelsächsischen Prosa*—Genesis xi. and xxii. The other three are from Ælfric's Homilies (edited by Thorpe)—ii. 584 foll., i. 570, ii. 432.

l. 4. *him betwēonan.* Gr. 51. 5.

l. 13. *læden.* This word is the Latin *latina* (= *lingua latina*) used first in the sense of 'Latin language,' then of language generally. ✓

l. 17. for *pām* . . for *pām þe*, correlative, the first demonstrative, the second relative.

l. 28. *tō scoldon*. This use of *scēal* with a verb of motion understood is very common.

l. 36. *him self*. *him* is the reflexive dative of interest referring to *God*—literally, 'God him-self will appoint for him-self.' In such constructions we see the origin of the modern *himself*, *themselves*.

ll. 46, 47. *nū* . . *nū*, correlative, = now . . now that, the second *nū* being almost causal (since).

l. 51. *hæfde* . . *tō*, took . . for.

l. 52. *Gode tō lāce*. Gr. 40. (1).

l. 57. *mīn ege*, objective genitive, 'the fear of me.'
māre, neut. 'a greater thing,' 'something more important.'

l. 81. *māre*. Cp. l. 57.

l. 82. *wære*. Gr. 49. (7).

l. 89. *hwæs* is governed by *giernde*, by 'attraction.'

l. 135. *miðle*, adverb.

l. 137. *wære*. Gr. 49. (7).

l. 153. *beliefan* is a later form for *geliēfan*.

l. 156. *tō handum*. Cp. l. 123 above.

l. 174. *ær genam*. Gr. 46. 6.

l. 200. *fram mannum*. *fram* here, as usual, denotes the agent 'by' in passive constructions.

l. 202. *wite*. Compare Gr. 48. (3) and 49. (8).

IV. SAMSON.

From Ælfric's translation of the Book of Judges in
Thwaites' Heptateuch.

l. 8. *onginþ tō āliesenne*, will release. *onginnan* is often used pleonastically in this way.

l. 35. *Gaza gehāten*. When a name together with *gehāten* is put in apposition to another noun it is left undeclined, contrary to the general principle (Gr. 42. 6).

l. 41. *swā swā hīe belocenū wæron*, locked as they were.
ufweardum pām onolle. Gr. 43. 2.

l. 46. *wæs*, consisted.

l. 51. *geworhte*. We should expect *geworhtum* (Gr. 42. 5). Perhaps the nom. is due to confusion with the construction with a relative clause—*þe of sinum geworhte sind*.

l. 74. *Dagon gehāten*. Compare l. 35.

swelce, 'on the ground that'—'because (as they said).'

l. 81. *hēton*. Compare l. 106.

l. 87. *forp* is often used pleonastically in this way with *mid*.

V. FROM THE CHRONICLE.

l. 2. *hēr sind*, there are here. *hēr* is here used analogously to *þær*, as in II. 3 and the modern E. *there are*. Cp. also l. 12 below.

ġeþōdu, languages as the test of nationality. It is believed that Latin was still spoken as a living language by the Romanized Britons at the time of the venerable Bede (eighth century), from whose Church History this section was taken by the compilers of the Chronicle.

l. 5. *Armenia* is an error for *Armorica*.

l. 6. *Scithis*, Scythia.

l. 8. *Norpibernie*, North of Ireland.

l. 24. *hēr*, at this date—at this place in the series of entries which constitute the Chronicle.

l. 26. *Wyrtegeorn* is the regular development of an earlier **Wurtigern* from the British *Vortigern*.

l. 28. *Ypwinesflēot* has not been identified; some say Ebbsfleet.

l. 45. *Æglesþrep*, Aylesthorpe, a village near Aylesford.

l. 49. *Cræġanford*, Crayford.

l. 52. The diction of this passage, with its alliteration and simile, shows that it is taken from some old poem.

l. 61. *hāþne meġn*, Danes.

l. 62. *mid Defena-sōire*, literally 'together with Devonshire,' that is 'with a force of Devonshire men.'

l. 64. *dux* is here written instead of *caldormann*. So also we find *rex* for *cyning*.

l. 65. *Sandwīc*, Sandwich.

l. 68. *fēorþe healf hund*, fourth half=three and a half. This is the regular way of expressing fractional numbers, as in the German *viertelhalb*.

l. 71. *Sūþrige*, Surrey.

l. 73. *Āclēa*, Ockley.

l. 76. *se here*, the Danish army. *here* got a bad sense, through its association with *hergian* (to harry), and hence is applied only to a plundering, marauding body of men. In the Laws *here* is defined as

a gang of thieves more than thirty-five in number. The national English army (militia) is called *fiere*, l. 71, 3 above.

Humbremūpa, mouth of the Humber.

l. 77. Eofofwic, York; a corruption of *Eboracum*.

l. 84. inne wurdon, got in.

l. 85. sume. Compare IV. 51.

VI. KING EDMUND.

From Ælfric's Lives of the Saints, now in course of publication for the Early English Text Society by Prof. Skeat. The present life has been printed only by Thorpe, in his *Analecta Anglo-Saxonica* from a very late MS. It is here given from the older MS., Cott. Jul. E. 7.

It will be observed that the present piece is in alliterative prose, that is, with the letter-rime of poetry, but without its metrical form. The alliteration is easily discernible:—cōm sūpan ofer sǣ fram sancte Benedictes stōwe; dæge, tō Dūnstāne, &c.

l. 1. sancte is an English modification of the Latin genitive *sancti*.

l. 5. sancte is here the E. dative inflection, *sanct* having been made into a substantive.

l. 39. bilewit = **bile-hwit* (with the regular change of *hw* into *w* between vowels) literally 'white (=tender) of bill,' originally, no doubt, applied to young birds, and then used metaphorically in the sense of 'gentle,' 'simple.'

l. 70. worhte flēames. This construction of *wyrcan* with a genitive is frequent.

l. 76. wære, subj. Gr. 48. (6).

l. 85. fūse. The correct reading is probably *fūne*, but the plural *fūse* may be taken to refer to Hinguar and his men collectively.

l. 149. gēbedhūs. The Welsh *bettws*, as in *Bettws-y-coed* = 'chapel in the wood,' still preserves the O. E. form nearly unchanged.

l. 176. swā pæt does not denote result here, but is explanatory—'namely by being bound. . .'

l. 178. hīe, reflexive.

l. 179. pæs . . hū, correlative.

l. 185. The reference is apparently to Proverbs xxiv. 11, which (in the Vulgate) runs thus: 'Erue eos qui ducuntur ad mortem.'

l. 200. hwæper, (that he might see) whether . . .

l. 215. lichaman, instrumental dative (Gr. 41) of defining.

l. 222. Ælig = *æl-īeg* 'eel-island.'

GLOSSARY.

THE order is strictly alphabetical (þ following t) except that words with the prefix *ge* are put in the order of the letter that follows the *ge* (*gebod* under *b*, &c.).

The following abbreviations are used:—

sm., *sn.*, *sf.* masc., neut., fem. substantive.

sv. strong verb.

ww. weak verb.

suw. strong-weak verb (preterito-present).

The others require no explanation.

The numbers after *sv.* refer to the classes of strong verbs in the grammar.

Words in [] are Latin (and Greek) originals or cognate Old E. words. The latter are only referred to when the connection can be proved by the phonetic laws given in the grammar.

Ā, *av.* ever, always.

abbod, *sm.* abbot [*Latin* *abbatem*].

ā-bōodan, *sv.* 7, *w. dat.* (offer), announce.

ā-biddan, *sv.* 5, ask for, demand.

ā-bītan, *sv.* 6, devour.

ā-blēndan, *ww.* blind [blind].

ā-brocān, *sv.* 4, break into, take (city).

ā-būgan, *sv.* 7, bend; swerve, turn.

ac, *cj.* but.

ā-ðennan, *ww.* bring forth, bear (child).

ā-ðwollan, *ww.* kill.

ā-ðwenōan, *ww.* extinguish.

ā-drūgian, *ww.* dry up, *intr.* [dryge].

ā-dwæscan, *ww.* extinguish.

acer, *sm.* field.

æpele, *aj.* noble, excellent.

æpeling, *sm.* prince.

æfen, *sm.* evening.

æfre, *av.* ever, always.

æfter, *av.*, *prep. w. dat.* after—*æfter þām*, after that, afterwards; according to, by.

æg-hwelo, *frm.* each.

ægþer, *frm.* either, each—*cj.* *ægþer ge*, . . *ge*, both . . and [= *æg-hwæþer*].

æht, *sf.* property [*ahte*, *āgan*].

ælan, *ww.* burn.

ælc, *aj.* each.

ælmesse, *sf.* alms, charity [*Greek* *eleēmosinē*].

æl-mihtig, *aj.* almighty.

ænig, *aj.* any [ān].

ær, *prep. w. dat.* before (of time), *ær þām þe*, *cj.* before.

ær, *av.* formerly, before; *superl.*

ærst, *adj. and adv.*, first.

ærce-biscop, *sm.* archbishop [*Latin* *archiepiscopus*].

ærrende, *sn.* errand, message.

ærand-raca, *sm.* messenger.
 ærist, *sfm.* (rising again), resurrection [ārisan].
 ærne-mergen, *sm.* early morning.
 æsc, *sm.* (ash-tree); war-ship.
 æt, *prp. w. dat. at*; deprivation, from; origin, source—*ābædon wif æt him*, 'asked for wives from them;' *specification, defining*—*wurdon æt spræcē*, 'fell into conversation.'
 æt-bregdan, *sv. 3* (snatch away), deprive of.
 æt-foran, *prp. w. dat. before*.
 æt-gædre, *av.* together.
 æt-lewan, *ww. w. dat. show*.
 æton, *see etan*.
 ā-fandian, *ww.* experience, find out [findan].
 ā-faran, *sv. 2*, go away, depart.
 ā-feallan, *sv. 1*, fall.
 ā-fēdan, *ww.* feed.
 ā-fylan, *ww.* defile [fūl].
 ā-fyrht, *aj.* frightened [*past partic. of ā-fyrhtan from forht*].
 āgan, *swv.* possess.
 ā-gān, *sv.* happen.
 āgen, *aj.* own [*originally past partic. of āgan*].
 ā-giefan, *sv. 5, w. dat.* give, render.
 āh, *see āgan*.
 ā-hebban, *sv. 2*, raise, exalt
 ā-hieldan, *ww.* incline.
 ā-hōn, *sv. 1*, hang, *trans.*
 ā-hreosan, *sv. 7*, fall.
 āhte, *see āgan*,
 ā-hwær, *av.* anywhere.
 ā-hýran, *ww.* hire.
 ā-liesan, *ww.* (loosen), release; redeem [lēas].
 ā-liesed-nes, *sf.* redemption.
 ā-liesend, *sm.* redeemer.
 ān, *aj.* one (*always strong*); a certain one, certain; alone (*generally weak*); *gen. pl.* ānra in ānra gehwelo, 'each one.'
 ān-cēnned, *aj. (past partic.)* (only-born), only (child).
 and, *cj.* and.

and-bidian, *ww. w. gen.* wait, expect [bidan].
 andet-nes, *sf.* confession.
 andettan, *ww.* confess.
 and-giet, *sn.* sense, meaning; understanding, intelligence.
 and-svarian, *ww. w. dat.* answer [andswaru].
 and-swaru, *sf.* answer [swērian].
 and-weard, *aj.* present.
 and-wyrdan, *ww. w. dat.* answer [word].
 Angel, *sm.* Anglen (a district in Slesvig).
 Angel-cynn, *sn.* English nation, England.
 ā-niman, *sv. 4*, take away.
 ān-lēcan, *ww.* unite.
 ān-mōd, *aj.* unanimous.
 ān-mōd-līce, *av.* unanimously.
 ān-ræd, *aj.* (of one counsel) constant, firm, resolute.
 apostol, *sm.* apostle.
 ār, *sf.* mercy; honour.
 ā-ræran, *ww.* raise, build [ārisan].
 ārian, *ww. w. dat.* honour; spare, have mercy on [ār].
 ā-rīsan, *sv. 6*, arise.
 ār-lēas, *aj.* wicked.
 arn, *see iernan*.
 arod, *aj.* quick, bold.
 arod-līce, *av.* quickly, readily, boldly.
 ār-weorþ, *adj.* worthy of honour, venerable.
 āscian, *ww.* ask.
 ā-scūfan, *sv. 7*, thrust.
 ā-sēndan, *ww.* send.
 ā-sēttan, *ww.* set, place.
 ā-smēan, *ww.* consider, think of, conceive.
 assa, *sm.* ass.
 ā-stellan, *ww.* institute.
 ā-stīgan, *sv. 6*, ascend, descend.
 ā-streōcan, *ww.* stretch out, extend.
 ā-styrian, *ww.* stir, move.
 ā-tēon, *sv. 7*, draw out, draw, take.
 atol-līc, *aj.* deformed.
 ā-prēotan, *sv. 7*, fail, run short.

ā-*wecċan*, *uv.* awake, arouse [*wa-*
cian].
 ā-*wōdan*, *uv.* go mad [*wōd*].
 ā-*wyndan*, *uv.* turn; translate.
 ā-*weorpan*, *sv.* 3, throw, throw
 away; depose (king).
 ā-*wōstan*, *uv.* lay waste, ravage.
 ā-*wierġed*, *aj.* cursed, accursed,
 [*past, partic. of āwierġan, from*
wearġ].
 ā-*wiht*, *frn.* aught, anything.
 ā-*writan*, *sv.* 6, write.
 ā-*wyrtwalian*, *uv.* root up.

B.

Bæc, *sn.* back—under bæc, behind.
 bæd, *see* biddan.
 bēdon, *see* biddan.
 bærnian, *uv.* burn, *trans.* [*beornian*].
 bærnnett, *sn.* burning.
 bēron, *see* beran.
 bæst, *sm.* bast.
 bæsten, *aj.* of bast.
 be, *prep. w. dat.* by; about, con-
 cerning.
 beald, *aj.* bold.
 bearn, *sn.* child [*beran*].
 bēatan, *sv.* 1, beat.
 be-*bēodan*, *sv.* 7, *w. dat.* bid,
 command.
 be-*byrgan*, *uv.* bury.
 bēo, *see* bōo.
 be-*clyppan*, *uv.* embrace, encom-
 pass, hold.
 be-*cuman*, *sv.* 4, come.
 ġe-*bed*, *sn.* prayer [*biddan*].
 be-*dēolan*, *uv. w. gen.* deprive of
 [*dæl*].
 bēdd, *sn.* bed.
 be-*delfan*, *sv.* 3, (hide by digging),
 bury.
 ġe-*bed-hūs*, *sn.* oratory, chapel.
 be-*fæstan*, *uv.* (make fast); *w.*
dat. commit, entrust to.
 be-*foran*, *prp. w. dat.* before.
 bēgen, *frn.* both.
 be-*ġeondan*, *prp. w. acc.* beyond.
 be-*ġietan*, *sv.* 5, get, obtain.

be-*ġinnan*, *sv.* 3, begin.
 be-*hātan*, *sv.* 1, *w. dat.* promise.
 be-*hēafdian*, *uv.* behead [*hēafod*].
 be-*healdan*, *sv.* 1, behold.
 be-*hōfian*, *uv. w. gen.* require.
 be-*hrēowsian*, *uv.* repent [*hrē-*
owan].
 be-*hȳdan*, *uv.* hide.
 be-*lāwdan*, *uv.* betray.
 be-*liefan*, *uv.* believe.
 be-*lisan*, *sv.* 6, remain [*lāf*].
 be-*lūcan*, *sv.* 7, lock, close.
 bēnd, *smfn.* bond [*bindan*].
 bēodan, *sv.* 7, *w. dat.* offer.
 bēon, *v.* be—bēon ymbe, have to
 do with.
 beorg, *sm.* hill, mountain.
 ġe-*beorgan*, *sv.* 3, *w. dat.* save, pro-
 tect.
 beornian, *sv.* 3, burn, *intrans.*
 bēot-lic, *aj.* boastful.
 be-*pēccan*, *uv.* deceive.
 beran, *sv.* 4, bear, carry; (*ġeberan*,
 bring forth).
 bērn, *sn.* barn.
 berstan, *sv.* 3, burst.
 be-*sārgian*, *uv.* lament [*sārig*].
 be-*sācieran*, *sv.* 4, shear, cut hair.
 be-*sēon*, *sv.* 5, see, look.
 be-*sēttan*, *uv.* set about, surround,
 cover.
 be-*stealcian*, *uv.* go stealthily,
 steal.
 be-*swīcan*, *sv.* 6, deceive, circum-
 vent, betray.
 be-*tāccan*, *uv.* commit, entrust,
 give up.
 bētera, bētat, *see* gōd.
 be-*twēonan*, *prp. w. dat.* between,
 among.
 be-*twix*, *prep. w. acc. and dat.* be-
 tween, among; *of time*, during—
 betwix þæm þe, *cj.* while.
 be-*werian*, *uv.* defend.
 be-*witan*, *uv.* watch over, have
 charge of.
 bīdan, *sv.* 6, wait.
 biddan, *sv.* 5, ask, beg,
 ġe-*biddan*, *sv.* 5, *refl.* pray.

bieldo, *sf.* (boldness), arrogance [beald].

bī-geng, *sm.* worship [bi, by, and geng from gān].

bile-wit, *aj.* simple, innocent.

bindan, *sv.* 3, bind.

binnan, *av.* inside; *prp. w. dat.* within, in [= be-innan].

biscop, *sm.* bishop [*Latin* episcopus].

bi-smær, *sm.* insult, ignominy.

bismer-full, *aj.* ignominious, shameful.

bismrian, *ww.* treat with ignominy, insult [bismer].

bītan, *sv.* 6, bite.

bip, *see* bēon.

blāwan, *sv.* 1, blow.

bleoh, *sn.* colour.

blēow, *see* blāwan.

blētsian, *ww.* bless.

blind, *aj.* blind.

bliss, *sf.* merriment, joy.

blissian, *ww.* rejoice.

blīpe, *aj.* glad, merry.

blīpe-līce, *av.* gladly.

blōd, *sn.* blood.

bōc, *sf.* book, scripture.

Bōc-læden, *sn.* book Latin, Latin.

bodian, *ww.* announce, preach [bēo-dan].

bodig, *sm.* body.

bohte, *see* byōgan.

brād, *aj.* broad.

bræp, *sm.* vapour, odour.

brecan, *sv.* 4, break; take (city).

brēgdan, *sv.* 3, pull.

brēmel, *sm.* bramble.

Breten, *sf.* Britain.

Brettas, *smpl.* the British.

Brettisc, *aj.* British [Brettas].

bringan, *ww.* bring.

brōhte, *see* bringan.

brōpor, *sm.* brother.

brūcan, *sv.* 7, *w. gen.* enjoy, partake of.

brȳd, *sf.* bride.

brȳd-guma, *sm.* bridegroom [*literally* bride-man].

būan, *ww.* dwell.

būend, *smpl.* dwellers [*pres. partic.* of būan].

bufan, *prp. w. dat. and acc.* over, ~ above, on.

būgan, *sv.* 7, bend, incline.

bundon, *see* bindan.

burg, *sf.* city.

burg-gæat, *sn.* city-gate.

būtan, *av.* outside; *prp. w. dat.* without, except, besides [= be-ūtan].

būtan, *cj.* unless, except.

byōgan, *ww.* buy.

byrpen, *sf.* burden [beran].

byrgen, *sf.* tomb [bebyrgan].

gebyrian, *wf.* be due, befit.

byrig, *see* burg.

byrst, *sf.* bristle.

ge-bȳsnian, *ww.* give example, illustrate.

ge-bȳsnung, *sf.* example.

C.

Cann, *see* cunnan.

canōn, *sm.* canon; canōnes bēc, canonical books.

Cantwara-burg, *sf.* Canterbury [Cantwara, *gen.* of Cantware].

Cant-ware, *pl.* Kent-dwellers, men of Kent [*Lat.* Cantia and ware].

cāsere, *sm.* emperor [*Latin* Caesar].

deafias, *smpl.* jaws.

deald, *aj.* cold.

dealf, *sn.* calf.

deap, *sn.* purchase.

deas, *see* deosan.

deaster, *sf.* city [*Latin* castra].

deone, *aj.* brave, bold.

deunnan, *ww.* bring forth, bear child.

deñt, *sf.* Kent [Cantia].

deñt-land, *sn.* Kent.

deorfan, *sv.* 3, cut.

deosan, *sv.* 7, choose.

depan, *ww. w. gen.* attend, look out for.

depan, *ww.* trade, sell [deap].

depend, *sm.* seller [*pres. partic.* of depan].

deerr, *sm.* turn.

ðierran, *uv.* turn, return, go—*ðier-*
ran tō, take to.
ge-ðierred-nes, *sf.* conversion.
child, *sn.* child.
child-hād, *sm.* childhood.
ðinn-bān, *sn.* jawbone.
ðiriçe, *sf.* church.
clæne, *aj.* clean, pure.
clawu, *sf.* claw.
clipian, *uv.* call, summon.
clipung, *sf.* calling.
clyppan, *uv.* clip, embrace.
cnapa, *sm.* (boy, youth), servant.
onoll, *sm.* top, summit.
coceel, *sm.* corn-cockle.
cōm, *see* *cuman*.
coren, *see* *ðeosan*.
creft, *sm.* skill, cunning.
cristen, *aj.* Christian.
cume, *sm.* stranger—[*cuman*].
cuman, *sv.* 4, come; *cuman ūp*,
 land.
cunnan, *svv.* know.
cunnian, *uv.* try [*cunnan*].
curon, *see* *ðeosan*.
cūþ, *aj.* known [*originally past*
partic. of cunnan].
owēdon, *see* *oweþan*.
owēþ, *see* *oweþan*.
oweartern, *sm.* prison.
owēman, *uv.* please, gratify.
ge-cwēmednes, *sf.* pleasing.
cwēn, *sf.* queen.
oweþan, *sv.* 3, say, speak; name,
 call.
cwio, *aj.* alive.
cwide, *sm.* speech, address [*cweþan*].
ge-cwid-ræden, *sf.* agreement.
owipþ, *see* *oweþan*.
cymþ, *see* *cuman*.
cyne-cynn, *sn.* royal family.
cyne-lic, *aj.* royal.
cyne-lice, *av.* like a king, royally.
cyne-stōl, *sm.* throne.
cynig, *sm.* king.
cynn, *sn.* race, kind.
cyst, *sf.* excellence [*ðeosan*].
cystig, *aj.* (excellent), charitable.
cýþan, *uv.* make known, tell [*cūþ*].

D.

Dæd, *sf.* deed.
dæg, *sm.* day.
dæg-hwām-lice, *av.* daily.
dæl, *sm.* part—*be healfum dæle*, by
 half.
dælan, *uv.* divide, share.
dēad, *aj.* dead.
dēap, *sm.* death.
Defena-sōir, *sf.* Devonshire [*De-*
vonia].
dehter, *see* *dohtor*.
gedelf, *sn.* digging.
delfan, *sv.* 3, dig.
Dene, *smpl.* Danes.
Deniso, *aj.* Danish.
dēofol, *sm.* devil [*Latin diabolus*].
dēofol-ġield, *sn.* idol.
dēop, *aj.* deep.
dēor, *sn.* wild beast.
dēore, *aj.* dear, precious.
dēor-wierpe, *aj.* precious.
diegol, *aj.* hidden, secret.
diegol-nes, *sf.* secret.
diēpe, *sf.* depth [*dēop*].
dihtan, *uv.* appoint [*Latin dictare*].
disa-þegn, *sm.* (dish-thane), waiter.
dohtor, *sf.* daughter.
dōm, *sm.* doom, judgment, sentence.
dōn, *sv.* do, act.
dorste, *see* *durran*.
draca, *sm.* dragon.
dranc, *see* *drincan*.
drēorig, *aj.* sad.
drifen, *sv.* 6, drive.
drinea, *sm.* drink.
drincan, *sv.* 3, drink.
drohtnian, *uv.* live, continue, behave.
drohtnung, *sf.* conduct.
drýge, *aj.* dry.
Dryhten, *sm.* Lord.
dūn, *sf.* hill, down.
durran, *svv.* dare.
duru, *sf.* door.
dūst, *sn.* dust.
ge-dwyld, *sn.* error.
dyde, *see* *dōn*.
dyppan, *uv.* dip.
dysiġ, *aj.* foggy.

E.

ēac, *av.* also; ēac swelce, also.
 ēacnian, *vv.* increase.
 ēadiġ, *aj.* (prosperous), blessed.
 ēage, *sn.* eye.
 ēag-pýrel, *sn.* (eye-hole), window.
 eahta, *num.* eight.
 ēa-lā, *interj.* oh!
 eald, *aj.* old—*cp.* ieldra.
 Eald-seaxe, *simpl.* Old Saxons.
 ealdor, *sm.* chief, master.
 ealdor-mann, *sm.* chief, officer.
 eall, *aj.* all.
 eall, *av.* quite; eall swā miċel swā,
 (quite) as much as.
 eall-niwe, *aj.* quite new.
 eallunga, *av.* entirely.
 ealu, *sn.* ale.
 eard, *sm.* country, native land.
 eardian, *vv.* dwell.
 earm, *sm.* arm.
 earm, *aj.* poor, wretched, despicable.
 earm-lic, *aj.* miserable.
 earm-lice, *av.* miserably, wretchedly.
 earn, *sm.* eagle.
 eart, *see* wesan.
 ēast, *av.* eastwards.
 ēast-dēl, *sm.* east part, the East.
 East-euġle, *simpl.* East-Anglians.
 East-seaxe, *simpl.* East-Saxons.
 ēape-lic, *aj.* insignificant, weak.
 ēap-mēdan, *vv.* humble [ēapmōd].
 ēap-mōd, *aj.* humble.
 ēēo, *aj.* eternal.
 ēō-nes, *sf.* eternity.
 efen, *aj.* even.
 ġe-efen-lēoċan, *vv.* imitate.
 efne, *av.* behold, lo! [efen].
 efsian, *vv.* clip, shear.
 eft, *av.* again; afterwards, then; back.
 eġe, *sm.* fear.
 eġesa, *sm.* fear [eġe].
 eġes-lic, *aj.* fearful, awful.
 ēhtere, *sm.* persecutor.
 ele, *sm.* oil.
 ȝl-pēodiġ-nes, *sf.* foreign land.
 ȝnde, *sm.* end.
 ȝndemes, *av.* together.

ġreġndian, *vv.* end; die.
 ȝndlufon, *num.* eleven.
 ȝndlyfta, *aj.* eleventh.
 ġreġndung, *sf.* ending, end.
 ȝnġel, *sm.* angel [Latin angelus].
 ȝnġla-land, *sn.* England [ȝnġla
gen. pl. of ȝnġle].
 ȝnġle, *simpl.* the English [Angel].
 ȝnġliſo, *aj.* English—*sn.* English
 language [ȝnġle].
 ēode, *see* ġūn.
 eom, *see* wesan.
 eorl, *sm.* earl.
 eorþ-būend, *sm.* earth-dweller.
 eorpe, *sf.* earth.
 eorþ-fæst, *aj.* firm in the earth.
 eorþ-lic, *aj.* earthly.
 eornost, *sf.* earnest.
 eornost-lice, *av.* in truth, indeed.
 ēow, *see* pū.
 etan, *sv.* 5, eat.
 ēpel, *sm.* country, native land.

F.

Fæder, *sm.* father.
 fæġen, *aj.* glad.
 fæġer, *aj.* fair.
 fæġer-nes, *sf.* fairness, beauty.
 fæġnian, *vv. w. gen.* rejoice.
 fæmne, *sf.* virgin.
 fæar, *sf.* danger.
 fæar-lic, *aj.* sudden.
 fæar-lice, *av.* suddenly.
 fæst, *aj.* fast, firm.
 fæstan, *vv.* fast.
 fæsten, *sf.* fasting.
 fæt, *sn.* vessel.
 fæg-nes, *sf.* variegation, various
 colours.
 fandian, *vv. w. gen.* try, test,
 tempt [findan].
 faran, *sv.* 2, go.
 faru, *sf.* procession, retinue, pomp.
 fēa, *aj. pl.* few.
 ġe-fēa, *sm.* joy.
 feallan, *sv.* 1, fall.
 fearr, *sm.* bull; ox.
 feax, *sn.* hair of head.

fēdan, *vv.* feed [fōda].
 fela, *aj. pl. w. gen.* many.
 feld, *sm.* field.
 feoh, *sn.* money, property.
 ġe-feohht, *sn.* fight.
 feohtan, *sv.* 3, fight.
 fēole, *sf.* file.
 fēolian, *vv.* file.
 fēoll, *see* feallan.
 fēond, *sm.* enemy.
 feorh, *snm.* life.
 feorm, *sf.* (food); feast, banquet.
 feorr, *av.* far.
 fēorþa, *num.* fourth.
 fēower, *num.* four.
 ġe-fēra, *sm.* companion [fōr].
 fēran, *vv.* go, fare [fōr].
 ġe-fēran, *vv.* (go over), take possession of.
 fērian, *vv.* carry [faran].
 fēt, *see* fōt.
 fētian, *vv.* fetch—*pret.* ġefette.
 ġe-fette, *see* fētian.
 fiend, *see* fēond.
 fierd, *sf.* army [faran].
 fierlen, *aj.* distant [feorr].
 fierst, *sm.* period, time.
 fif, *num.* five.
 findan, *sv.* 3 (*pret.* funde), find.
 fiso, *sm.* fish.
 fisc-cynn, *sn.* fish-kind.
 flēam, *sm.* flight [flēon].
 fleax, *sn.* flax.
 flēogan, *sv.* 7, fly.
 flēon, *sv.* 7, flee.
 flēotan, *sv.* 7, float.
 flitan, *sv.* 6, quarrel, dispute.
 ġe-flīeman, *vv.* put to flight [flēam].
 flōd, *sm.* flood.
 flota, *sm.* fleet [flēotan].
 flot-herē, *sm.* naval army, army of pirates.
 flot-mann, *sm.* sailor, pirate.
 flōwan, *sv.* 1, flow.
 flugon, *see* flēon.
 flyht, *sm.* flight [flēogan].
 fōda, *sm.* food.
 folc, *sn.* people, nation.
 folc-lic, *aj.* popular.

folgian, *vv. w. dat.* follow; obey.
 fōn, *sv.* 1, seize, take, capture; fēng
 tō riče, came to the throne; tūgædre
 fēngon, joined together.
 for, *prep. w. dat.* before—riče for
 worulde, in the eyes of the world;
causal, for, because of, for the
 sake of—ne dorste for Gode, for
 the fear of God—for þām, there-
 fore, for þām (þe), because; *w.*
acc., instead of, for.
 fōr, *sf.* journey [faran].
 fōr, *see* faran.
 for-bærnan, *vv.* burn up, burn,
trans.
 for-bēodan, *sv.* 7, forbid.
 for-brēotan, *sv.* 7, break.
 for-ċeorfan, *sv.* 3, cut off.
 for-dilgian, *vv.* destroy.
 for-dōn, *sv.* destroy.
 for-ealdod, *aj.* aged [*past partic.* of
 forealdian, grow old].
 fore-sċeawian, *vv.* pre-ordain, de-
 cree, appoint.
 fore-seċgan, *vv.* say before—se
 foresæġda, the aforesaid.
 for-ġiefan, *sv.* 5, *w. dat.* give,
 grant; forgive.
 for-ġief-nes, *sf.* forgiveness.
 for-ġīeman, *vv.* neglect.
 for-ġietan, *sv.* forget.
 forht, *aj.* afraid.
 forhtian, *vv.* be afraid.
 for-hwega, *av.* somewhere.
 for-lāstan, *sv.* 1, leave, abandon.
 for-lēosan, *sv.* 7, lose.
 for-līġer, *sn.* wantonness, immo-
 rality.
 forma, *aj.* first—*superl.* fyrrest,
 first.
 for-molsnian, *vv.* crumble, decay.
 for-scrincan, *sv.* 3, shrink up.
 for-sċon, *sv.* 5, despise.
 for-slēan, *sv.* 2, cut through.
 for-standan, *sv.* 2, (stand before),
 protect.
 forþ, *av.* forth, forwards, on.
 forþ-fēran, *vv.* depart, die.
 for-prysman, *vv.* suffocate, choke.

for-weorpan, *sv.* 3, perish.
 fōt, *sm.* foot.
 frōtwian, *ww.* adorn.
 frōtwung, *sf.* ornament.
 fram, *prep. w. dat.* from; *agent. w.*
pass. hie wæron fram Wyrteorne
 ġelaphode, invited by.
 fromman, *ww.* perform, do.
 frōond, *sm.* friend.
 friþ, *sm.* peace—friþ niman, make
 peace.
 fugol, *sm.* bird.
 fuhton, *see* fohtan.
 fūl, *aj.* foul, impure.
 full, *aj.* full.
 full-bliþe, *aj.* very glad.
 full-cōno, *aj.* very brave.
 ful-lice, *av.* fully.
 full-sōþ, *aj.* very true.
 fultum, *sm.* help; forces, troops.
 fultumian, *ww. w. dat.* help.
 funde, *see* findan.
 furþor, *av.* further, more [*forþ*].
 fūs, *aj.* hastening.
 fyllan, *ww.* fill, fulfil [*full*].
 fyr, *sn.* fire.
 fyrmeast, *see* forma.

G.

Ġadrian, *ww.* gather.
 ġærs, *sn.* grass.
 ġafeloc, *sm.* missile, spear.
 ġafol, *sn.* interest, profit.
 ġamen, *sn.* sport.
 ġān, *sv.* go.
 ġe-ġān, *sv.* gain, conquer.
 ġangende, *see* ġān.
 ġāst, *sm.* spirit; se hālga ġāst, the
 Holy Ghost.
 ġāst-lic, *aj.* spiritual.
 ġe, *cj.* and—ġe . . ġe, both . . and.
 ġē, *see* pū.
 ġealga, *sm.* gallows.
 ġēar, *sn.* year.
 ġearcian, *ww.* prepare [*ġearu*].
 ġeard, *sm.* yard, court.
 ġearu, *aj.* ready.
 ġearwian, *ww.* prepare.
 ġeot, *sn.* gate.

ġēogup, *sf.* youth.
 ġūomrung, *sf.* lamentation.
 ġeond, *prp. w. acc.* through,
 throughout.
 ġūong, *aj.* young.
 ġeorn, *aj.* eager.
 ġoorno, *av.* eagerly, earnestly.
 ġiofan, *sv.* 5, give.
 ġiofta, *sfpl.* marriage, wedding
 [*ġiefan*].
 ġioft-hūs, *sm.* wedding-hall.
 ġioft-lic, *aj.* wedding.
 ġiofu, *sf.* gift; grace (of God)
 [*ġiefan*].
 ġiorla, *sm.* dress [*ġearu*].
 ġiornan, *ww. w. gen.* yearn, desire;
 ask [*ġeorn*].
 ġiot, *av.* yet; further, besides.
 ġif, *cj.* if.
 ġimm, *sm.* gem, jewel [*Latin* *gemma*].
 ġimm-stān, *sm.* gem, jewel.
 ġit, *see* pū.
 ġitsian, *ww.* covet.
 ġitsung, *sf.* covetousness, avarice.
 ġlæd, *aj.* glad.
 ġlæd-lice, *av.* gladly.
 ġlōaw, *aj.* prudent, wise.
 ġlōngan, *ww.* adorn; trim (lamp).
 ġod, *sm.* God.
 ġod-fæder, *sm.* godfather.
 ġod-spoll, *sn.* gospel.
 ġodspol-lic, *aj.* evangelical.
 ġōd, *aj.* good—*compar.* ġeƿera,
superl. ġeƿist.
 ġōd, *sn.* good thing, good.
 ġold, *sn.* gold.
 ġold-hord, *sn.* treasure.
 ġrædiġ, *aj.* greedy.
 ġræġ, *aj.* grey.
 ġrētan, *ww.* greet, salute.
 ġrindan, *sv.* 3, grind.
 ġrist-bitung, *sf.* gnashing of teeth.
 ġrymotian, *ww.* grunt, roar.
 ġyldan, *ww.* gild [*gold*].
 ġylden, *aj.* golden [*gold*].

H.

Habban, *ww.* have; take.

hād, *sm.* rank, condition.
 ġe-hūdoð, *aj.* ordained, in orders,
 clerical [*past partic.* of hāðian,
 ordain].
 hwofo, hwofo, *see* habban.
 hwoftan, *uv.* hold fast, hold [habban].
 hwealan, *uv.* heal [hāl].
 hweolend, *sm.* Saviour [*pres. partic.*
 of hwealan].
 hwiolo, *sf.* salvation [hāl].
 hwa, *sf.* command.
 hwaspo, *sf.* hasp.
 hweto, *sf.* heat [hāt].
 hwep, *sf.* heath.
 hweppon, *aj.* heathen [hwep].
 hāl, *aj.* whole, sound.
 ġe-hāl, *aj.* whole, uninjured.
 hālgā, *sm.* saint.
 hālgian, *uv.* hallow, consecrate,
 hālig. *aj.* holy.
 hālig-dōm, *sm.* holy object, relic.
 hām, *av.* homewards, home.
 hand, *sf.* hand.
 hand-oworcorn, *sf.* hand-mill.
 hangian, *uv.* hang, *intr.* [hūn].
 hāt, *aj.* hot.
 hātan, *sv.* 1, command, ask—*w.*
inf. in passive sense, hēton him
 seġegan, bade them be told; name
 —*passive*, hātte.
 hatian, *uv.* hate.
 hātte, *see* hātan.
 hō, *frn.* he.
 hēafod, *sm.* head.
 hēafod-mann, *sm.* head-man, ruler,
 chief.
 hēah, *aj.* high—*superl.* hiehest.
 healdan, *sv.* 1, hold, keep; guard;
 preserve; observe, keep.
 healf, *aj.* half.
 healf, *sf.* side.
 hēa-hic, *aj.* lofty [hēah].
 heall, *sf.* hall.
 heard, *aj.* hard; strong; severe.
 hebban, *sv.* 2, raise.
 hefel-præd, *sm.* web-thread, thread.
 hefo, *sm.* weight [hebban].
 hefig, *aj.* heavy [hefe].
 heoll, *sf.* hell.

ġe-hende, *aj. w. dat.* near [hand].
 hēo, *see* hē.
 heofon, *sm.* heaven—*often in plur.*,
 heofona rīce.
 heofon-lie, *aj.* heavenly.
 heold, *see* healdan.
 heord, *sf.* herd.
 heorto, *sf.* heart.
 hēr, *av.* here; hither—hēræfter,
 &c., hereafter.
 hēr-bo-ēastan, *av.* east of this.
 hēro, *sm.* army.
 hēro-rōaf, *sm.* spoil.
 hēro-toga, *sm.* army-leader, gene-
 ral, chief [toga from tēon].
 hērgian, *uv.* ravage, make war
 [hēre].
 hērgung, *sf.* (ravaging), warfare,
 war.
 hērian, *uv.* praise.
 hōt, *see* hātan.
 hider, *av.* hither.
 hio, *see* hē.
 hiehat, *see* hēah.
 hiera, *see* hē.
 ġe-hieran, *uv.* hear.
 hierdo, *sm.* shepherd [heord].
 hierd-rīden, *sf.* guardianship.
 hiero, *see* hē.
 ġe-hier-sum, *aj. w. dat.* obedient
 [hieran].
 ġe-hiersum-nos, *sf.* obedience.
 him, hīno, *see* hē.
 hīred, *sm.* family, household.
 his, *see* hē.
 hit, *see* hē.
 hīw, *sm.* hue, form.
 hīwadder, *sf.* ladder.
 hlæst, *sm.* load.
 hlāf, *sm.* bread, loaf of bread.
 hlāford, *sm.* lord.
 hlisa, *sm.* fame.
 hlūd, *aj.* loud.
 hlyðan, *uv.* make a noise, shout
 [hlūd].
 hnappian, *uv.* doze.
 ġe-hoferod, *aj.* (past partic.), hump-
 backed.
 holt, *sm.* wood.

hôn, *sv.* 1, hang [hangian].
 horn, *sm.* horn.
 hræd-lice, *av.* quickly.
 hrædung, *sf.* hurry.
 hraþe, *av.* quickly—swā hraþe swā,
 as soon as.
 hrēod, *sn.* reed.
 hrēowan, *sv.* 7, rue, repent.
 hrieman, *vv.* cry, call.
 hriþer, *sn.* ox.
 hrōf, *sn.* roof.
 hryóg, *sm.* back.
 hryre, *sm.* fall [hrēosan].
 hū, *av.* how.
 hū-meta, *av.* how.
 hund, *sn. w. gen.* hundred.
 hund, *sm.* dog.
 hund-feald, *aj.* hundredfold.
 hund-nigontig, *num.* ninety.
 hund-twelfstig, *num.* hundred and
 twenty.
 hungor, *sm.* hunger; famine.
 hungrig, *aj.* hungry.
 hūru, *av.* especially.
 hūs, *sn.* house.
 hux-lice, *av.* ignominiously.
 hwā, *prn.* who.
 ġe'hwū, *prn.* every one.
 hwām, *see* hwā.
 hwær, *av.* where—swā hwær swā,
 wherever.
 ġe'hwær, *av.* everywhere.
 hwæt, hwæt, *see* hwā.
 hwæt, *interj.* what! lo! well.
 hwæte, *sm.* wheat.
 hwæper, *av. cj.* whether—hwæper
 þe, to introduce a direct ques-
 tion.
 hwæpre, *av.* however.
 hwanon, *av.* whence.
 hwelo, *prn.* which; any one, any.
 —swā hwelo swā, whoever.
 ġe'hwelo, *prn.* any, any one.
 hwil, *sf.* while, time.
 hwone, *see* hwā.
 hwonne, *av.* when.
 hwȳ, *av.* why.
 hȳdan, *vv.* hide.
 hyht, *sf.* hope.

ġe'hyhtan, *vv.* hope.
 hȳran, *vv.* hire.

I.

Io, *prn.* I.
 idel, *aj.* idle; useless, vain—on
 idel, in vain.
 iōg-land, *sn.* island.
 ioldan, *vv.* delay [cald].
 ioldra, *see* oald.
 ieldran, *smpl.* ancestors [originally
 compar. of cald].
 iernan, *sv.* 3, run; flow.
 ierro, *aj.* angry.
 il, *sm.* hedgehog.
 ilca, *prn.* same (always weak, and
 with the definite article).
 in, *prp. w. dat. and acc.* in, into.
 ino, *see* pū.
 inn, *av.* in (of motion).
 innan, *prp. w. dat. (av.)* within.
 inne, *av.* within, inside.
 inn-ġohygd, *sn.* inner thoughts,
 mind.
 in-tō, *prp. w. dat.* into.
 Iotan, *smpl.* Jutes.
 Īr-land, *sn.* Ireland.
 Iūdēiso, *aj.* Jewish—þā Iūdēiscan,
 the Jews.

II.

Lā, *interj.* lo!—lā lūof! Sir!
 lāc, *sn.* gift; offering, sacrifice.
 ġe-lācan, *vv.* seize.
 lēdan, *vv.* lead; carry, bring, take.
 lōden, *sn.* Latin; language.
 lōg, *see* liōgan.
 lēran, *vv. w. double acc.* teach;
 advise, suggest [lār].
 ġe-lēred, *aj.* learned [past partic.
 of lāran].
 lēs, *av.* less—þȳ lās (þe), *cj. w.*
 subj. lest.
 lēotan, *sv.* 1, let; leave—hēo lūi þā
 swā, she let the matter rest there.
 ġe-lēto, *sn.*—wega ġelætu, *pl.* meet-
 ings of the roads.
 lāf, *sf.* remains—tō lāfe bēon, re-
 main over, be left [(be)lifan].

ge-lamp, *see* *gelimpan*.
land, *sn.* land, country.
land-folc, *sn.* people of the country.
land-hera, *sm.* land-army.
land-lēode, *smpl.* people of the country.
lang, *aj.* long.
lange, *av.* for a long time, long.
lang-līca, *av.* for a long time, long.
lār, *sf.* teaching, doctrine.
late, *av.* slowly, late—late on *gēare*, late in the year.
ge-lapian, *vv.* invite.
ge-lapung, *sf.* congregation.
lēaf, *f.* leave.
ge-lēafa, *sm.* belief, faith.
ge-lēaf-full, *aj.* believing, pious.
leahor, *sm.* crime, vice.
lēas, *aj.* without (expers), *in compos.* less; false.
lēat, *see* *lūtan*.
lēōgan, *vv.* lay [*l'ēgan*].
ge-lōndan, *uv.* land [*land*].
lēo, *smf.* lion.
lēode, *smpl.* people.
lēof, *aj.* dear, beloved; pleasant—*mē wære lēofre*, I would rather—[*lufu*].
leofode, *see* *libban*.
leoht, *sn.* light.
leoht-fret, *sn.* ('light-vessel), lamp.
leornian, *uv.* learn.
leornung-eniht, *sm.* disciple.
lēt, *see* *lētan*.
libban, *uv.* live.
lic, *sn.* body, corpse.
ge-līc, *aj.* *w. dat.* like.
ge-līce, *av.* in like manner, alike, equal'y.
liōgan, *sv.* 5, lie.
lic-hama, *sm.* body.
licham-līce, *av.* bodily.
gelician, *vv. w. dat.* please.
lēfan, *vv. w. dat.* allow [*lēaf*].
ge-līefan, *vv.* believe [*gelēafa*].
līf, *sn.* life.
līflend, *see* *libban*.
lim, *sn.* limb, member.
ge-limp, *sn.* event, emergency, calamity.

ge-limpan, *sv.* 3, happen.
līp, *see* *liōgan*.
loca, *sm.* lock of hair.
lof, *sn.* praise; glory.
ge-lōgian, place; occupy, furnish.
ge-lōm, *aj.* frequent, repeated.
ge-lōme, *av.* often, repeatedly.
losian, *vv. w. dat.* be lost—him *losaþ*, he loses [(for)lēosan].
lūcan, *sv.* 7, close.
lufu, *sf.* love [*līof*].
Lunden-burg, *sf.* London [*Lundonia*].
lūtan, *sv.* 7, stoop.
lýtēl, *aj.* little.

M.

Mā, *see* *micel*.
macian, *vv.* make.
mæg, *svv.* can, be able.
mægen, *sn.* strength, capacity; virtue [*mæg*].
mægþ, *sf.* family; tribe, nation; generation.
gemæne, *aj.* common.
gemænelic, *aj.* common, general.
mære, *aj.* famous, glorious, great (metaphorically).
ge-mære, *sn.* boundary, territory.
mæraian, *vv.* extol, celebrate [*mære*].
mærpo, *sf.* glory [*mære*].
mæsse, *sf.* mass [*Latin missa*].
mæsse-præost, *sm.* mass-priest.
mæst, *see* *micel*.
magon, *see* *mæg*.
man, *indef.* one [*mann*].
mūn, *sn.* wickedness.
mān-dæd, *sf.* wicked deed.
mān-full, *aj.* wicked.
mangere, *sm.* merchant.
mangung, *sf.* trade, business.
manig, *aj.* many.
manig feald, *aj.* manifold.
manig-fealdan, *vv.* multiply [*manigfeald*].
mann, *sm.* man; person.
mann-cynn, *sn.* mankind.

mann-ræden, *sf.* allegiance.
mann-sлага, *sm.* manslayer, murderer [slæan, slæge].
mære, *see* miðel.
martyr, *sm.* martyr.
māpm, *sm.* treasure.
māpm-fæt, *sn.* precious vessel.
mē, *see* ic.
mearb, *sf.* boundary.
mēd, *sf.* reward, pay.
mēder, *see* mōdor.
mēnn, *see* mann.
mēnnisc, *aj.* human [mann].
mēre-grot, *sn.* pearl [margarita].
mergen, *sm.* morning [morgen].
gēmet, *sn.* measure; manner, way.
metan, *sv.* 5, measure.
gēmetan, *vv.* meet; find [gēmōt].
mēte, *sm.* food—*pl.* mēttas.
miðel, *aj.* great, much—*compar.*
mære, mā (*adv.*), *superl.* mæst.
miðle, *av.* greatly, much.
mið, *prp. w. dat. (instr.)* with—
mið þām þe, *aj.* when.
middan-geard, *sm.* world [*literally* middle enclosure].
miðde, *aj.* mid, middle (only of time).
miðdel, *sn.* middle.
Middel-ēngle, *simpl.* Middle-Angles.
Mierde, *simpl.* Mercians [mearc].
miht, *sf.* might, strength; virtue [mæg].
mihte, *see* mæg.
mihtig, *aj.* mighty, strong.
mil, *sf.* mile [*Latin* milia (passuum)].
mild-heort, *aj.* mild-hearted, merciful.
gēmiltsian, *vv. w. dat.* have mercy on, pity [milde].
min, *see* ic.
mis-lædan, *vv.* mislead, lead astray.
mis-lic, *aj.* various.
mōd, *sn.* heart, mind.
mōdig, *aj.* proud.
mōdig-nes, *sf.* pride.
mōdor, *sf.* mother.

molde, *sf.* mould, earth.
mōna, *sm.* moon.
mōnaþ, *sm.* month—*pl.* mōnaþ [mōna].
morgen, *sm.* morning.
morp, *sn.* (murder), crime.
mōste, *see* mōtan.
gē-mōt, *sn.* meeting.
mōtan, *svv.* may; ne mūt, must not.
gē-munan, *svv.* remember.
munt, *sm.* mountain, hill [*Latin* montem].
munuc, *sm.* monk [*Latin* monachus].
murenian, *vv.* grumble, complain.
mūþ, *sm.* mouth.
mūþa, *sm.* mouth of a river [mūþ].
gē-mynd, *sf.* memory, mind [gē-munan].
gēmyndig, *aj. w. gen.* mindful.
mynet, *sf.* coin [*Latin* moneta].
mynetero, *sm.* money-changer.
mynster, *sn.* monastery [*Latin* monasterium].

N.

Nā, *av.* not, no [= ne a].
nabban = ne habban.
næddre; *sf.* snake.
næfde, næfst, = ne hæfde, ne hæfst.
næfre, *av.* never [= ne æfre].
nægel, *sm.* nail.
næs = ne wæs.
nāht, *prn. w. gen.* naught, nothing [= nān wiht].
nāht-nes, *sf.* worthlessness, cowardice.
nam, *see* niman.
nama, *sm.* name.
nāmon, *see* niman.
nān, *prn.* none, no [= ne ān].
nāt = ne wāt.
nāwper, *prn.* neither [= ne āhwæþer (either)].
ne, *av.* not—ne . . ne, neither . . not.

nēah, *av.* near; *superl.* nēahst—
æt nēahstan, next, immediately,
afterwards. -
nearu, *aj.* narrow.
nōa-wist, *sfm.* neighbourhood
[wesan].
nōmnan, *uv.* name [nama].
neom = ne com.
neso, *av.* no.
nōtt, *sn.* net.
nīod, *sf.* need.
nīodunga, *av.* needs, by necessity.
nīohst, *see* nēah.
nīeten, *sn.* animal.
nīgon, *num.* nine.
nīgopa, *aj.* ninth.
nīht, *sf.* night.
nīman, *sv.* 4, take, capture; take
in marriage, marry.
nis = ne is.
nīper, *av.* down.
nīwe, *aj.* new.
gē'nōg, *aj.* enough.
nolde = ne wolde.
norþ, *av.* north.
Norþymbra-land, *sn.* Northum-
berland.
Norþ-hymbre, *smpl.* Northum-
brians [Humbra].
norþan-weard, *aj.* northward.
Norþ-menn, *pl.* Norwegians.
nū, *av.* now, just now; *aj.* causal,
now that, since.
nū'giot, *av.* still.
gēnyht-sum-nos, *sf.* sufficiency,
abundance.
nylo, = ne wile.
nyste, nyton = ne wiste, ne witon.

O.

Of, *prp. w. dat.* of, from of place,
origin, privation, release, &c.;
partitive, sellap ūs of ēowrum ele,
some of your oil.
of-drædd, *aj.* afraid [*past partic.*
of ofdrædan, dread].
ofer, *prp. w. dat. and acc.* over; on;
of time, during, throughout, over.

ofer-gyld, *aj.* (past partic.), gilded
over, covered with gold.
ofer-hergian, *uv.* ravage, over-run.
ofer-sāwan, *sv.* 2, sow over.
offrian, *uv.* offer, sacrifice [*Latin*
offerre].
offrung, *sf.* offering, sacrifice.
of-slēan, *sv.* 2, slay.
of-sniþan, *sv.* 6, kill [sniþan,
cut].
of-spring, *sm.* offspring [springan].
oft, *av.* often.
of-tēon, *sv.* 7, *w. dat.* of pers. and
gen. of thing, deprive.
of-pyrst, *aj.* thirsty [*past partic.*
of ofpyrstan, from 'purst'].
of-wundrian, *uv. w. gen.* wonder.
ō-læcung, *sf.* flattery.
olfond, *sm.* camel [*Latin* elephas].
on, *prp. w. dat. and acc.* on; in;
hostility, against, on hīe fuhton;
of time, in.
on-byrgan, *uv.* taste.
on-onāwan, *sv.* 1, know, recog-
nize.
on-drædan, *sv.* 1, *uv.* dread, fear.
on-fōn, *sv.* 1, receive.
on-gēan, *prp. w. dat. and acc.*
towards; *hostility*, against.
on-gēan, *av.* back—gewende on-
gēan, returned.
on-ginn, *sn.* beginning.
on-ginnan, *sv.* 3, begin.
on-liehtan, *uv.* illuminate, en-
lighten [leoht].
on-liehtung, *sf.* illumination, light.
on-lūcan, *sv.* 7, unlock.
on-middan, *prp. w. dat.* in the
midst of.
on-sien, *sf.* appearance, form.
on-sund, *aj.* sound, whole.
on-uppan, *prp. w. dat.* upon.
on-weald, *sm.* rule, authority,
power; territory.
on-weġ, *av.* away.
open, *aj.* open.
openian, *uv.* open, reveal, dis-
close.
orgel-lice, *av.* proudly.

or-mæste, *aj.* immense, boundless [metan].
 or-sorg, *aj.* unconcerned, careless.
 op, *prp. w. acc.* until—op þæt, *ej.* until; up to, as far as.
 öper, *prn.* (always strong), second; other.
 öppe, *ej.* or—öppe..öppe, either..or.
 oxa, *sm.* ox.

P.

Päpa, *sm.* pope [Latin papa].
 pening, *sm.* penny.
 Peohtas, *simpl.* Picts.
 Philistēisc, *aj.* Philistine.
 Pihhtisc, *aj.* Pictish [Peohtas].
 plegian, *ww.* play.
 post, *sm.* post [Latin postis].
 prēost, *sm.* priest [Latin presbyter].
 pund, *sm.* pound [Latin pondus].
 pytt, *sm.* pit [Latin puteus].

R.

Racentāag, *sf.* chains.
 rād, *see* rīdan.
 gerād, *sn.* reckoning, account; on þa gerād þæt, on condition that.
 rād, *sm.* advice; what is advisable, plan of action—him rād þūhte, it seemed advisable to him.
 ram, *sm.* ram.
 rāp, *sm.* rope.
 rēaf, *sn.* robe, dress.
 reahhte, *see* reccan.
 reccan, *ww. w. gen.* reck, care.
 reccan, *ww.* tell, narrate.
 gereccednes, *sf.* narrative.
 ge-rēfa, *sm.* officer, reeve, bailiff.
 regen, *sm.* rain.
 rāpe, *aj.* fierce, cruel.
 rīce, *aj.* powerful, of high rank.
 rīce, *sn.* kingdom, sovereignty, government.
 rīcetero, *sn.* (ambition), pomp.
 rīcsian, *ww.* rule.
 rīdan, *sv.* 6, ride.
 riftere, *sm.* reaper.
 riht, *aj.* right; righteous.

riht-lice, *av.* rightly, correctly.
 riht-wīnes, *sf.* righteousness.
 rīm, *sm.* number.
 rīman, *ww.* count.
 rīnan, *ww.* rain [reġen].
 rīpan, *sv.* 6, reap.
 rīpere, *sm.* reaper.
 rīp-tīma, *sm.* reaping-time, harvest.
 rōhte, *see* reccan.
 Rōme-burg, *sf.* city of Rome.
 rōwan, *sv.* 1, row.
 ryne, *sm.* course.
 geryne, *sn.* mystery.

S.

Sē, *sf.* sea—dat. sē.
 sēd, *sn.* seed.
 swēgde, *see* seccan.
 sēl, *sm.* time, occasion.
 gesēlig, *aj.* happy, blessed.
 gesēlig-lice, *av.* happily, blessedly.
 seet, sēton, *see* sittan.
 sagol, *sm.* rod, staff.
 gesamnian, *ww.* collect, assemble.
 samod, *av.* together, with.
 sanot, *sm.* saint [Latin sanctus].
 sand, *sf.* dish of food [sendan].
 sand-ðeosol, *sm.* sand (literally sand-gravel).
 sār, *sn.* grief.
 sār, *aj.* grievous.
 sārīg, *aj.* sorry, sad.
 sāwan, *sv.* 1, sow.
 sēwere, *sm.* sower.
 sēwol, *sf.* soul.
 soamu, *sf.* shame.
 scand, *sf.* disgrace.
 scand-lic, *aj.* shameful.
 sōēaf, *sm.* sheaf [scufan].
 sōēaf-mælum, *av.* sheafwise.
 gesceaft, *sf.* creature, created thing.
 sōeal, *swv.* ought to, must; shall.
 scēap, *sn.* sheep.
 scēatt, *sm.* (tribute); money.
 sōsawere, *sm.* spy, witness.
 sōsawian, *ww.* see; examine; read.
 sōsawung, *sf.* seeing, examination.
 sōeotan, *sv.* 7, shoot.

scōleppan, *sv.* 2, create.
 scōieran, *sv.* 4, shear.
 scōp, *sn.* ship.
 scōp-līfro, *sm.* fleet.
 scōp-hlōst, *sm.* (shipload), crew.
 scīr, *sf.* shire.
 scoldo, *see* soeal.
 scōp, *see* scōleppan.
 scort, *aj.* short.
 scotian, *uv.* shoot [scōotan].
 Scot-land, *sn.* Ireland.
 Scottas, *impl.* the Irish.
 scotung, *sf.* shot.
 scrōf, *sn.* cave.
 sorin, *sn.* shrine [*Latin* scrinium].
 sorincan, *sv.* 3, shrink.
 scrūd, *sn.* dress.
 scrýdan, *uv.* clothe [scrūd].
 scūfan, *sv.* 7, push—scūfan ūt,
 launch (ship).
 sculon, *see* soeal.
 scuton, *see* scōotan.
 soyld, *sf.* guilt [sculon, sceal].
 soyldig, *aj.* guilty.
 soylen, *see* soeal.
 soyttise, *aj.* Scotch [Scottas].
 se, *sō, prn.* that; the; he; who.
 ġeseah, *see* ġeseon.
 sealde, *see* seallan.
 seāp, *sm.* pit.
 Seaxe, *impl.* Saxons.
 seōan, *uv.* seek; visit, come to;
 attack.
 seōgan, *uv.* say.
 self, *prn.* self.
 seallan, *uv.* give; sell.
 sōlest, *av.* *superl.* best.
 sendan, *uv.* send, send message
 [sand].
 sōo, *see* se.
 seofon, *num.* seven.
 seofopa, *aj.* seventh.
 seole, *sf.* silk.
 seolcen, *aj.* silken.
 seolfor, *sn.* silver.
 ġe'seon, *sv.* 5, see.
 seow, *see* sūwan.
 ġe'setnes, *sf.* narrative [settan].
 settan, *uv.* set; appoint, institute

—dōm settan *w. dat.* pass sen-
 tence on; compose, write; create
 [sittan].
 sibb, *sf.* peace.
 ġe'aibb-sum, *aj.* peaceful.
 sīo, *see* wesan.
 sīofer-līce, *av.* purely.
 sīefre, *aj.* pure.
 sierwung, *sf.* stratagem.
 siex, *num.* six.
 siexta, *aj.* sixth.
 siextig, *num.* sixty.
 siextig-feald, *aj.* sixtyfold.
 siġo, *sm.* victory—siġe niman, gain
 the victory.
 siġo-fōst, *aj.* victorious.
 ġe'sihp, *sf.* sight; vision, dream
 [ġeseon].
 silfren, *aj.* silver.
 simle, *av.* always.
 sind, *see* wesan.
 sinu, *sf.* sinew.
 sittan, *sv.* 5, sit; settle, stay.
 ġe'sittan, *sv.* 5, take possession of.
 sīp, *sm.* journey.
 sīpian, *uv.* journey, go.
 siþpan, *av.* since, afterwards; *aj.*
 when.
 slēp, *sm.* sleep.
 slēpan, *sv.* 1, sleep.
 slaga, *sm.* slayer [slēan, *past. partic.*
 ġeslægen].
 slāw, *aj.* slow, slothful, dull.
 slēan, *sv.* 2, strike; slay, kill.
 slēcg, *sm.* hammer [slaga, slēan].
 slēge, *sm.* killing [slaga, slēan].
 slēp, *see* slēpan.
 slōg, *see* slēan.
 smæl, *aj.* narrow.
 smēan, *uv.* consider, think; consult.
 smēocan, *sv.* 7, smoke.
 smāpe, *aj.* smooth.
 smotor, *aj.* wise, prudent.
 sōna, *av.* soon; then.
 sorg, *sf.* sorrow.
 sōp, *aj.* true.
 sōp, *sn.* truth.
 sōp-līce, *av.* truly, indeed.
 spade, *wf.* spade [*Latin* spatha].

spræc, *sf.* speech, language; conversation [*sprecan*].
 spreca, *sv.* 5, speak.
 sprengan, *ww.* (scatter); sow [*springan*].
 springan, *sv.* 3, spring.
 sprungen, *see* springan.
 stānen, *aj.* of stone [*stān*].
 stāniht, *sn.* stony ground [*originally adj.* 'stony,' from *stān*].
 stān, *sm.* stone; brick.
 standan, *sv.* 2, stand.
 stēap, *aj.* steep.
 stēde, *sm.* place.
 stefn, *sf.* voice.
 stelan, *sv.* 4, steal.
 stent, *see* standan.
 stēor, *sf.* steering, rudder.
 steorra, *sm.* star.
 sticol, *aj.* rough.
 stīpel, *sm.* steeple [*stēap*].
 stīeran, *ww.* *w. dat.* restrain [*stēor*].
 ge-stillan, *ww.* stop, prevent.
 stille, *aj.* still, quiet.
 stōd, *see* standan.
 stōl, *sm.* seat.
 stōw, *sf.* place.
 stræt, *sf.* street, road [*Latin strata via*].
 strand, *sm.* shore.
 strang, *aj.* strong.
 strēdan, *ww.* (scatter), sow.
 strengþo, *sf.* strength [*strang*].
 ge-strēon, *sn.* possession.
 ge-strīenan, *ww.* gain [*gestrēon*].
 strūtian, *ww.* strut.
 styçðe, *sn.* piece.
 sum, *prn.* some, a certain (one).
 one; a.
 ge-sund, *aj.* sound, healthy.
 ge-sund-full, *aj.* safe and sound.
 sundor, *av.* apart.
 sunne, *sf.* sun.
 sunu, *sm.* son.
 sūþ, *av.* south, southwards.
 sūþan, *av.* from the south.
 sūþan-weard, *aj.* southward.
 sūþ-dēl, *sm.* the South.
 sūþerne, *aj.* southern.

Sūþ-seaxe, *simpl.* South-Saxons.
 swā, *av.* so; swā, swā, as, like—
 swā . . swā, so . . as.
 swāo, *see* swīcan.
 swā-pēah, *av.* however.
 swefn, *sn.* sleep; dream.
 swele, *prn.* such.
 sweleo, *av.* as if, as it were, as, like.
 sweltan, *sv.* 3, die.
 swencan, *ww.* afflict, molest [*swincan*].
 sweng, *sm.* stroke, blow [*swingan*].
 swēor, *sm.* pillar.
 swēora, *sm.* neck.
 sweord, *sn.* sword.
 sweord-bora, *sm.* sword-bearer [*beran*].
 sweotol, *aj.* clear, evident.
 sweotolian, *ww.* display, show, indicate.
 sweotolung, *sf.* manifestation, sign.
 swerian, *sv.* 2, swear.
 swic, *sm.* deceit.
 ge-swīcan, *sv.* 6 (fail, fall short); cease (betray).
 swic-dōm, *sm.* deceit [*swīcan*].
 swicol, *aj.* deceitful, treacherous.
 swicon, *see* swīcan.
 swift, *aj.* swift.
 swīgian, *ww.* be silent.
 swincan, *sv.* 3, labour, toil.
 swingan, *sv.* 3, beat.
 swingle, *sf.* stroke [*swingan*].
 swipe, *sm.* whip.
 swīpe, *av.* very, much, greatly, violently—*cp.* swīpor, rather, more.
 swīp-lic, *aj.* excessive, great.
 swīpre, *sf.* right hand [*cp.* of swīpe with hand understood].
 swulton, *see* sweltan.
 swuncon, *see* swincan.
 swungon, *see* swingan.
 syndrið, *aj.* separate [*sundor*].
 syn-full, *aj.* sinful.
 syngian, *ww.* sin.
 synn, *sf.* sin.

T.

Tācen, *sn.* sign, token; miracle.
tācian, *uv.* signify.
ġe-tācning, *sf.* signification, type.
tācan, *uv. w. dat.* show; teach.
tal, *sf.* number [getel].
tam, *aj.* tame.
tāwian, *uv.* ill-treat.
tēam, *sm.* progeny [tēon].
ġe-tel, *sn.* number.
tellan, *uv.* count, account—**tellan**
tō nāhte, count as naught [tal].
Temes, *sf.* Thames [Tamisia].
tēmpel, *sn.* temple [Latin templum].
tēon, *sv.* 7, pull, drag.
tēona, *sm.* injury, insult.
tēon-rāden, *sf.* humiliation.
tōp, *see* tōp.
tiōōen, *sn.* kid.
tīd, *sf.* time; hour.
tīegan, *uv.* tie.
tieman, *uv.* teem, bring forth
 [tēam].
tien, *num.* ten.
tierwe, *sf.* tar.
tīgele, *wf.* tile [Latin tegula].
tīma, *sm.* time.
timbrian, *uv.* build.
ġe-timbrung, *sf.* building.
tīntreġ, *sn.* torture.
tintregian, *uv.* torture.
tō, *frp. w. dat. (av.)* to—**tō ab-**
bode ġesett, made abbot; *time*,
at—tō langum fierste, for a long
 time; *adverbial*, **tō scande**, igno-
 miniously; *fitness, purpose, for—*
hām folce (dat.) tō dēape, to the
 death of the people, so that the
 people were killed; **tō hām hæt**,
ej. in order that—**tō hām (swīþe)**
.. hæt, so (greatly) .. that.
tō, *av.* too.
tō-berstan, *sv.* 3, burst, break
 asunder.
tō-brecan, *sv.* 4, break in pieces,
 break through.
tō-breġdan, *sv.* 3, tear asunder.
tō-owiesan, *uv.* crush, bruise.

tō-cyme, *sm.* coming [cuman].
tō-dæg, *av.* to-day.
tō-dēlan, *uv.* disperse; separate,
 divide.
tō-ġædre, *av.* together.
tō-ġēanes, *frp. w. dat.* towards—
 him **tōġēanes**, to meet him.
tōl, *sn.* tool.
tō-līsan, *uv.* loosen [lūs].
tō-middes, *frp. w. dat.* in the
 midst of.
tō-teran, *sv.* 4, tear to pieces.
tōp, *sm.* tooth.
tō-weard, *aj.* future.
tō-weorpan, *sv.* 3, overthrow, de-
 stroy.
trēow, *sm.* tree.
ġe-trēowe, *aj.* true, faithful.
trum, *aj.* strong.
trymman, *uv.* strengthen [trum].
trymmung, *sf.* strengthening, en-
 couragement.
tūcian, *uv.* ill-treat.
tugon, *see* tēon.
tūn, *sm.* village, town.
twā, **twām**, *see* twēgen.
twēgen, *num.* two.
twelf, *num.* twelve.
twentiġ, *num. w. gen.* twenty.

p.

pā, *av. ej.* then; when—**pā þā**,
 when, while—*correlative* **þā .. þā**,
 when .. (then).
pā, **pām**, &c., *see* se.
þær, *av.* there—**þærtū**, &c. thereto,
 to it; where—**þær þær**, *correl.*
 where.
þære, *see* se.
þær-rihte, *av.* immediately.
þæs, *av.* therefore; wherefore.
þæs, **þæt**, *see* se.
þæt, *ej.* that.
ġe-þaſian, *uv.* allow, permit.
þā-ġiet, *av.* still, yet.
þanc, *sm.* thought; thanks.
þancian, *uv. w. gen. of thing and*
dat. of person, thank.

panon, *av.* thence, away.
 pās, *see* pis.
 pe, *rel. prn.* who—sē pe, who; *av.* when.
 pē, *see* pū.
 pēah, *av. cj.* though, yet, however—pēah pe, although.
 pearf, *svv.* need.
 pearle, *av. very,* greatly.
 pēaw, *sm.* custom, habit; pēawas, virtues, morality.
 pēgen, *sm.* thane; servant.
 pēgnian, *uv. w. dat.* serve.
 pēgning, *sf.* service, retinue.
 pēncan, *uv.* think, expect [pānc].
 pēod, *sf.* people, nation.
 gēpēode, *sn.* language.
 pēof, *sm.* thief.
 pēos, *see* pes.
 pēostru, *spl.* darkness.
 pēow, *sm.* servant.
 pēow-dōm, *sm.* service.
 pēowian, *uv. w. dat.* serve.
 pēowot, *sn.* servitude.
 pes, *prn.* this.
 pièce, *aj.* thick.
 piōgan, *sv. 5,* take, receive; eat, drink.
 pīn, *see* pū.
 ping, *sn.* thing.
 pis, *pissum, &c., see* pes.
 gēpōht, *sm.* thought.
 pōhte, *see* pēnōan.
 pone, *see* se.
 ponne, *av. cj.* then; when; because.
 ponne, *av.* than.
 porfte, *see* pearf.
 porn, *sm.* thorn.
 prād, *sm.* thread.
 prēo, *see* prie.
 pridda, *aj.* third.
 prie, *num.* three.
 prim, *see* prie.
 pritig, *num.* thirty.
 pritig-feald, *aj.* thirtyfold.
 prymm, *sm.* glory.
 pū, *prn.* thou.
 pūhte, *see* pynōan.
 gēpungen, *aj.* excellent, distinguished.

purh, *prp. w. acc.* through; *causal,* through, by.
 purh-wunian, *uv.* continue.
 purst, *sm.* thirst.
 purstig, *aj.* thirsty.
 pus, *av.* thus.
 pūsend, *sn.* thousand.
 gēpwær-læcan, *uv.* agree.
 pȳ, *instr. of se;* *av.* because.
 pȳfel, *sm.* bush.
 pȳlæs, *cj.* lest.
 pȳncan, *uv. impers. w. dat.* mē
 pȳnch, methinks [pēncan].
 pȳrel, *sn.* hole [purh].

U.

Ufe-weard, *aj.* upward, at the top of.
 un-ārmed-lic, *aj.* innumerable.
 uno, *see* io.
 un-gecynd, *aj.* strange, of alien family.
 un-dēad-lic-nes, *sf.* immortality.
 under, *prp. w. dat. and acc.* under.
 under-cyning, *sm.* under-king.
 under-delfan, *sv.* dig under.
 under-fōn, *sv. 1,* receive, take.
 under-gietan, *sv. 5,* understand.
 undern-tīd, *sf.* morning-time.
 un-forht, *aj.* dauntless.
 un-for-molsnod, *aj.* (past partic.) undecayed.
 un-gēhiersum, *aj. w. dat.* disobedient.
 un-hold, *aj.* hostile.
 un-gemetlic, *aj.* immense.
 un-mihtig, *aj.* weak.
 un-nytt, *aj.* useless.
 un-rihtlice, *av.* wrongly.
 un-rihtwis, *aj.* unrighteous.
 un-gerim, *sn.* countless number or quantity.
 un-gexim, *aj.* countless.
 un-gesēlig, *aj.* unhappy, accursed.
 un-seyldig, *aj.* innocent.
 un-tiemend, *aj.* barren [from pres. partic. of tēman].

un-*geþwār*-nes, *sf.* discord.
 un-*gewittig*, *aj.* foolish.
 ūp, *av.* up.
 ūp-*āhafen*-nos, *sf.* conceit, arrogance.
 ūp-*flōr*, *sf.* (*dat. sing. -a*) upper floor, upper story.
 uppān, *prp. w. dat.* on, upon.
 urnon, *see* iernan.
 ūs, *see* iā.
 ūt, *av.* out.
 ūtan, *av.* outside.
 uton, *defect. verb. w. infin.* let us—
 uton gān, let us go !

W.

Wacian, *uv.* be awake, watch.
 wādia, *sm.* poor man.
 wæl, *sn.* slaughter—wæl *ge*-slēan, make a slaughter.
 wæl-hrēow, *aj.* cruel.
 wælhrēow-līce, *av.* cruelly, savagely.
 wælhrēownes, *sf.* cruelty.
 wāpen, *sn.* weapon.
 wær, *aj.* wary.
 wāron, *was*, *see* wasan.
 wæstm, *sm.* (growth); fruit.
 wæter, *sn.* water.
 wæter-sōipe, *sm.* piece of water, water.
 wāfung, *sf.* (spectacle), display.
 -ware, *pl.* (only in composition) dwellers, inhabitants [*originally* defenders, *cp.* wērian].
 wāt, *see* witan.
gewāt, *see* *gewitan*.
 wō, *see* iā.
ge-weald, *sn.* power, command.
 wealdan, *sv. I, w. gen.* rule.
 Wealh, *sm.* (*pl.* Wēalas), *sm.* Welshman, Briton [*originally* foreigner].
 weall, *sm.* wall.
 weall-līm, *sm.* (wall-lime), cement, mortar.
 wearg, *sm.* felon, criminal [*originally* wolf, then proscribed man, outlaw].

weaxan, *sv. I*, grow, increase.
 weg, *sm.* way, road.
 weg-ferenda, *aj.* (*pres. partic.*) way-faring.
 wel, *av.* well.
 wel-willend-nēs, *sf.* benevolence.
 wēnan, *uv.* expect, think.
ge-wēndan, *uv.* turn; go [*windan*].
 wēnian, *uv.* accustom, wean [*ge*-wuna].
 weofod, *sn.* altar.
 weorc, *sn.* work.
 weorpan, *sv. 3*, throw.
 weorþ, *sn.* worth.
 weorþ, *aj.* worth, worthy.
 weorþan, *sv. 3*, happen; become—
 w. æt sprāce, enter into conversation.
ge-weorþan, *sv. 3, impers w. dat.*
 —him *gewearþ*, they agreed on.
 weorþ-full, *aj.* worthy.
 weorþian, *uv.* honour, worship;
 make honoured, exalt.
 weorþ-līce, *aj.* honourably.
 weorþ-mynd, *sf.* honour.
 wēox, *see* weaxan.
 wēpan, *sv. I*, weep.
 wer, *sm.* man.
 wērian, *uv.* defend [*wær*].
 werod, *sn.* troop, army.
 wasan, *sv.* be.
 west, *av.* west.
 West-seaxe, *smpl.* West-saxons.
 wēste, *aj.* waste, desolate.
 wīd, *aj.* wide.
 wide, *av.* widely, far and wide.
 widewe, *sf.* widow.
ge-wieldan, *uv.* overpower, conquer [*wealdan*].
 wierpe, *aj. w. gen.* worthy [*weorþ*].
 wif, *sn.* woman; wife.
 wif-healf, *sf.* female side.
 wif-mann, *sm.* woman.
 wiht, *sf.* wight, creature, thing.
 Wiht, *sf.* Isle of Wight [*Vectis*].
 Wiht-ware, *pl.* Wight-dwellers.
 wilde, *aj.* wild.
 wildēor, *sn.* wild-beast.
 willa, *sm.* will.

willan, *swv.* will, wish; *of repetition*, be used to.

ġe-wilnian, *wv. w. gen.* desire.

wīn, *sn.* wine.

wind, *sm.* wind.

windan, *sv. 3.* wind.

wīn-ġeard, *sm.* vineyard.

winnan, *sv. 3.* fight.

ġe-winnan, *sv. 3.* win, gain.

winter, (*pl.* winter), *sm.* winter; *in reckoning* = year.

winter-sotl, *sn.* winter-quarters.

wīs, *aj.* wise.

wīso, *sf.* (wise), way.

ġe-wiss, *aj.* certain.

ġe-wissian, *wv.* guide, direct.

ġe-wissung, *sf.* guidance, direction.

wiste, *see* witan.

wit, *see* ic.

wita, *sm.* councillor, sage.

witan, *swv.* know.

ġe-witan, *sv. 6.* depart.

wite, *sn.* punishment; torment.

witoga, *sm.* prophet.

witod-lice, *av.* truly, indeed, and [witan].

ġe-witt, *sn.* wits, intelligence, understanding [witan].

wip, *prp. w. dat. and acc.* towards; along—wip weg, by the road; hostility, against—fuhton wip Brettas, fought with the Britons; association, sharing, &c., with; defence, against; exchange, price, for—wip þām þe, in consideration of, provided that.

wip-meten-nes, *sf.* comparison.

wip-sacan, *sv. 2, w. dat.* deny.

wip-standan, *sv. 2, w. dat.* withstand, resist.

wite, *sm.* beauty.

wōd, *aj.* mad.

wōd-lice, *av.* madly.

wolde, *see* willan.

wōp, *sm.* weeping [wēpan].

word, *sn.* word sentence; subject of talk, question, answer, report.

ġeworden, *see* woorþan.

worhte, *see* wyrēan.

woruld, *sf.* world.

woruld-þing, *sn.* worldly thing.

wrecan, *sv. 5.* avenge.

wrēgan, *wv.* accuse.

ġe-writ, *sn.* writing [writan].

writan, *sv. 6.* write.

wudu, *sm.* wood.

wuldor, *sn.* glory.

wuldrian, *wv.* glorify, extol.

wulf, *sm.* wolf.

ġe-wuna, *sm.* habit, custom [wunian].

wund, *sf.* wound.

wundor, *sn.* wonder; miracle.

wundor-lic, *aj.* wonderful, wondrous.

wundor-lice, *av.* wonderfully, wondrously.

wundrian, *wv. w. gen.* wonder.

ġe-wunolic, *aj.* customary.

wunian, *wv.* dwell, stay, continue [ġewuna].

wunung, *sf.* dwelling.

ġe-wunnen, *see* ġe-winnan.

wyrēan, *wv.* work, make; build; do, perform [weorc].

wyrhta, *sm.* worker.

wyrt, *sf.* herb, spice; crop.

wyrt-brēp, *sm.* spice-fragrance, fragrant spice.

wyrtruma, *sm.* root.

wȳscan, *wv.* wish.

Y.

Yfel, *aj.* evil, bad.

yfel, *sn.* evil.

ymbe, *prp. w. acc.* around; of time, about, at.

ymb-scrȳdan, *wv.* clothe, array.

ymb-ūtan, *av.* round about.

ȳterra, *aj. comp.* outer; *superl.*

ȳtemest, outermost, last [ūt].

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